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1,000 U.S. Jets Raid Indochina to Help Saigon to Hold Sepone

SAIGON, March 7 (AP)—The United States sent 1,000 warplanes into action across Laos and Cambodia today in a five-day aerial offensive to support allied ground troops which yesterday captured the Laotian town of Sepone, a major transportation point on the Ho Chi Minh Trail.

U.S. military sources quoted South Vietnamese field commanders as saying the Saigon ground force to disrupt the flow of North Vietnamese war material in southern Laos could not survive without American air support.

Virtually every available combat plane out of a fleet of 1,200 to 1,500 was in the skies, while others were being held in reserve, apparently to strike surface-to-air missile sites in North Vietnam should they pose new threats to U.S. bombers attacking targets along the border.

The objectives of the air armada were said by U.S. sources to include:

• Continued heavy air strikes around the key hub of Sepone, 25 air miles from the Vietnamese border.

• Raids against alternate routes being established by the North Vietnamese along the Ho Chi Minh Trail.

• Support for troops of the royal Laotian government fighting North Vietnamese and Pathet Lao forces in northern Laos.

• Support of a newly launched 2,000-man South Vietnamese operation against North Vietnamese and Viet Cong sanctuaries in eastern Cambodia.

• Continued support of another, much larger South Vietnamese operation in eastern Cambodia involving 22,000 Saigon troops.

U.S. Covert In addition to fixed-wing air support, the U.S. command said 2,400 helicopter missions were flown in Laos and Cambodia yesterday.

Three more U.S. helicopters were reported shot down and destroyed in Laos yesterday. Two crewmen were wounded in the three crashes.

The U.S. command said 56 American helicopters have been lost in the Laotian campaign, including 44 on the Laotian side of the border and 12 on the Vietnamese side. The command reported a total of 50 Americans killed, 14 missing and 43 wounded. Saigon headquarters reported several small scattered actions in the Sepone area today.

North Vietnamese forces launched a counterattack against a South Vietnamese fire base called Lolo, six miles southeast of Sepone. A spokesman, Lt. Col. Do Viet, said the attack was beaten back with the help of U.S. air strikes, and 31 Communists were killed and 15 weapons captured. He said four South Vietnamese soldiers were killed.

Clash Near Sepone In another clash, 2 1/2 miles southeast of Sepone, South Vietnamese infantrymen reported killing six North Vietnamese and seizing 45 weapons and a large quantity of food and ammunition. There were no South Vietnamese casualties reported. Infantry elements sweeping behind raids by U.S. B-52 heavy bombers (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



TALE OF TWO CITIES—In Paris Saturday morning a light snow left this tranquil scene in the Tuileries garden (below) while Montreal (above) was digging out of one of the worst blizzards of the season. It buried cars and paralyzed the city.

Europe United In Cold Front Brotherhood

ROME, March 7.—Snow and continued cold gripped much of Italy today, with dozens of small hill towns in southern Italy and Sardinia isolated because of high drifts.

Carabinieri (national police) made paths through the snow to take medicine and food to the isolated and to deliver food for pasture animals.

Another inch of snow descended on Rome today, in the third snowfall this month. The coldest temperature near Rome was 23 below zero, 18.9 F., recorded at the ski resort of Terminiello. Plumicino Airport shut down briefly this morning, for the second time in three days, because of snow.

The new flurries were brief, but still puzzled the Romans and thousands of tourists who imagine the city as sunny and warm as it is eternal.

The new snow also aggravated the isolation of villages from the Alps to Sicily.

In Rome, the alien stuff came down 2 1/2 hours after the city had been blanketed with eight inches of snow, the highest for a day in March in 175 years.

A snowfall in February of 1953 had dumped ten inches on the city.

As the day wore on, intermittent sunshine turned much of the snow into slush, hampering the traditional Sunday outings of Roman motorists.

Those who were able to get away searched for snow chains, another difficult item to find—like the nonexistent mechanized snowplow which the normally sunny city never thought it would need.

Icy winds kept temperatures below freezing over much of the European continent and drifting snow cut off scores of villages from Yugoslavia to the Mediterranean island of Corsica. Winds gusted to 77 miles an hour in Trieste.

Throughout Europe, motorists were held up—some on snow. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Sen. Jackson Makes Disclosure

New-Model Soviet Missiles Reported

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, March 7 (WP).

Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., said today that the Soviet Union, in an "omnibus" development, is in the process of developing "an advanced generation" of huge new intercontinental ballistic missiles.

He said the new "offensive" weapons are as "big or bigger" than the mammoth SS-9s and probably superior to them, "not necessarily in yield, but in quality."

The Defense Department, questioned about Sen. Jackson's statement, said it was "correct that we have detected some new ICBM construction in the Soviet Union."

A Pentagon spokesman, Jerry W. Friedheim, added, "We are not exactly sure what it is or what Soviet intentions are."

Sen. Jackson speculated on those intentions on "Face the Nation" (CBS).

He was, he said, "reasonably sure" that the Russians will use "this huge buildup" not for a "first strike" against the United States but as a power base for

taking "greater and greater international risks in the 1970s." "This is the meaning of their buildup of strategic arms and of conventional surface forces, the buildup of their navy," Sen. Jackson continued.

Source Not Given The senator did not identify the source of his information about the new missiles.

He said a related "omnibus" development involves the SS-9s, of which the Russians "have leveled off at 305—around that figure."

Sen. Jackson said he was "convinced" that the reason for the leveling-off "is the need to retrofit the SS-9 for MRVs, the multiple targeted re-entry vehicle system" (multiple warheads).

He said that it will come "as a shock to most Americans" that the Russians are developing "a new generation" of offensive systems while indicating a contrary position by holding back on SS-9 deployment.

Last month The Washington Post reported that well informed U.S. officials had said that, since last spring, the Russians had

stopped work on a total of 18 new SS-9 silos. In a downward revision of earlier estimates, they said the Soviet Union had 284 SS-9s, 276 of them judged ready to fire.

A single SS-9 can carry three five-megaton nuclear warheads. The Pentagon has depicted it as the biggest threat to the survival of the U.S. Minuteman, the "second-strike" ICBM. Pentagon officials have said that 420 SS-9s, each equipped with three warheads, could, in a surprise attack, wipe out the entire force of 1,000 Minuteman missiles.

President Nixon, in his press conference last week, said he is against any agreement with the Russians in the strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) that would be confined to defensive weapons.

Sen. Jackson said today, "I fully and heartily support the President. I think our position is sound, which calls for a limitation on offensive and defensive systems."

The "further buildup in new offensive systems" by the Russians makes the need to limit such systems "critical," he said.

over be the same after this dispute." Many people have found during the strike that their dependence on the postal services was not as great as they thought.

The ballot voted on this weekend asked postal workers to agree to a massive overhaul of the state-run post service in search of greater efficiency.

The strikers wanted a 15 percent increase on weekly salaries ranging from 215 to 227—\$36 to \$55. At one point they offered to take 15 percent.

The Post Office offered 8 percent, then hiked that to 9 percent if the union would agree to some productivity measures.

The strikers will come back to a Post Office which had lost 225 million (\$60 million) in revenue, but which had gained some ideas on cutting services to save money.

Each striking mailman lost \$189 (\$432), and each counter clerk \$209 (\$480). Many used their savings during the stoppage.

The union of postal workers counted up a heavy cost. It had exhausted the \$500,000 (\$1.2 million) it had as a reserve when the strike began. In addition it owed \$286,000 (\$167 million), to supporting unions.

Eleven million pieces of mail clogged British post offices and other millions were expected to flood in despite pleas to stop. Normal service appeared to be under way.

Full telephone and telegraph services resume with the end of the strike. Automatic telephones functioned throughout the strike but manual operations suffered, although something like half of British operators didn't answer the strike call.

First-class mail gets the priority when the strikers return. Second-class mail was not expected to move at all until at least the middle of next week.

Meanwhile, the powerful Trades Union Congress today urged higher pensions, family allowances and income tax exemptions to help lift the ailing British economy.

The package would cost the government and employers up to \$2.4 billion.

Mr. Malraux, minister of culture under the former French president, has written a book—"Fallen Oaks"—of conversations he had with Gen. de Gaulle six months after his retirement to Colombey-les-Deux-Eglises.

Mr. Malraux wrote that during a conversation at the day's end Gen. de Gaulle turned to him and said, "Without a doubt, we are present at the end of Europe... it is no longer a question of knowing if France will make Europe; it is a question of understanding that she is threatened with death by the death of Europe."

Mr. Malraux's 236-page book covers one date—Dec. 11, 1959—that he spent with Gen. de Gaulle. During their talks the two men touched on topics of philosophy, France, the French, Napoleon and Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis.

Mr. Malraux wrote that he reminded Gen. de

Sadat Made Moscow Trip

Cairo Bars a New Truce, But Attack Is Not Likely

By Jesse W. Lewis Jr.

CAIRO, March 7 (WP)—President Anwar Sadat said tonight that Egypt would not agree to another formal extension of the Middle East cease-fire, but indicated that Egypt's decision did not mean an immediate resumption of fighting.

"It is beyond our ability to extend the cease-fire more than we already have," Mr. Sadat said in a live radio and television address. "This does not mean that diplomatic activity will stop and that the guns alone will speak. We will decide ourselves on our duty in the right time and right circumstances."

The Egyptian president also said that he made a secret 36-hour visit to Moscow last week to discuss the Middle East situation with Soviet leaders.

Mr. Sadat's speech was delivered five and a half hours before the third cease-fire period ended. All told, the Egyptian-Israeli cease-fire line along the Suez canal has been quiet for 210 days since Aug. 7.

Many diplomatic observers feel that an open-ended de facto cease-fire will not cripple the diplomatic search for peace. It may even enhance that effort, they feel. The reasoning goes like this:

Each deadline created a crisis atmosphere that caused the main diplomatic effort to get sidetracked temporarily to arrange a new cease-fire.

Also with no deadlines, which many diplomats felt were artificial anyway, it removes the feeling that the indirect negotiations are being conducted under the gun.

While Mr. Sadat's speech may be interpreted for domestic Egyptian consumption as being tough and creating a greater sense of urgency, many observers see it giving the big powers and United Nations special envoy Gunnar Jarring a better atmosphere in which to work.

Mr. Sadat explicitly asked the United States for help. "We ask the United States to do its duty," he said, adding that Israel was a burden on America with its demands for military assistance.

He said that he had been in close touch with officials of the United States and that he had explained Egypt's position "clearly and frankly."

"We ask the Big Four powers to pursue efforts towards solving the crisis because we know this

is part of the preservation of world peace," Mr. Sadat said.

The Egyptian president also said he had full faith in the UN Secretary-General, U Thant, and Mr. Jarring.

"We believe sincerely that the principles of the United Nations and its Charter are the only hope in a world which cannot possibly face the tragedy of a third world war," he said.

Mr. Sadat talked of Israel's "isolation" before world opinion because of its refusal to commit itself to withdrawal.

Senior Egyptian officials feel that Egypt has won an important propaganda victory against

Israel by putting Israel on the defensive. For this reason, analysts here feel that Egypt would not risk losing points in world opinion by initiating fighting at this time.

The Hour of the Truce JERUSALEM, March 8 (Monday), (UPI)—An announcement early today said "a number" of long-range rockets fired from Syria slammed into a kibbutz on the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights two hours before the truce expiration. There were no losses and Israeli troops returned the fire.

The midnight (1200 GMT) expiration hour for the cease-fire

passed with no reports of fighting from Israeli headquarters. "No news is good news," a spokesman said.

Palestinians Rejoice BEIRUT, March 7 (UPI)—Palestinian refugees in Lebanon reacted jubilantly tonight to President Sadat's refusal to extend the cease-fire formally.

Many came out of their homes on the outskirts of Beirut and began shooting in the air with pistols and AK-47 rifles in the traditional Arab expression of great emotion.

In Cairo, the Arab League's (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Israel Bids World Condemn 'Negative' Approach of Egypt

By Jonathan C. Randal

JERUSALEM, March 7 (WP)—Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban today criticized Egypt's decision to end the formal Middle East cease-fire as "about the most negative and parsimonious approach" possible.

Speaking only minutes after President Anwar Sadat had addressed Egypt on television, Mr. Eban said it was "not possible to praise" the Egyptian leader's speech, which he characterized as "brandishing revolvers," Mr. Eban

added that Israel was "unimpressed" by what it saw as Egypt's implied threat to resume shooting.

The Israeli diplomat said at a news conference that Mr. Sadat's statement had not been "unexpected" and noted that "the operative factor is whether fire is opened on us or threatened."

"We really don't think," Mr. Eban said, that Mr. Sadat "is in a position to appear to be the author of a formidable threat."

Charging that Egypt's attitude "contrasts very blatantly with ours," Mr. Eban reiterated Israel

policy that a "formal and binding" cease-fire has been in effect since a UN Security Council resolution was adopted mainly

in an effort to win foreign support for Israel, Mr. Eban said "there would be no meaning in international integrity if there is not a broad volume of criticism" of the Egyptian approach.

"If the idea is that we are frightened or intimidated," he said, "we are quite unimpressed."

Although Mr. Eban charged that Mr. Sadat had broached "about the most negative and parsimonious approach to a cease-fire that could possibly be taken," he conceded that the Egyptian stand could have been worse and therefore somewhat weakened his call for worldwide condemnation.

Israel has urged Egypt constantly to drop the concept of a deadline contained in the original cease-fire and its two subsequent extensions since the shooting stopped along the Suez Canal in early August, 1970.

Israel has argued that such fixed deadlines only complicated the task of seeking a negotiated settlement. But fearing Israeli foot-dragging, Egypt has argued that without a deadline, any cease-fire would play into Israel's hands by allowing it to maintain the occupation of Egyptian territory without risk to Israel.

Mr. Eban's appeal for worldwide condemnation of the Egyptian cease-fire stand was part of his wider theme—an attempt to justify Israeli peace-seeking efforts.

Unless Demands Are Met E. Pakistan Chief Threatens Boycott of National Assembly

DACCA, March 7 (AP)—East Pakistan's Awami League chief Sheikh Mujibur Rahman defied President Yahya Khan today by ordering the Eastern government officials to obey his calling for a partial general strike and threatening to boycott the national

assembly unless martial law is lifted and troops returned to their barracks.

The Bengal leader stopped short of an outright declaration of independence in his 23-minute speech at a rally at a racetrack attended by about 150,000 people—a smaller crowd than Awami League leaders anticipated.

Sheikh Mujibur said that "government officials must obey my orders" in answer to Yahya Khan's broadcast yesterday in which the president set March 25 as the new date for the inauguration of the national assembly in which the Awami League has a majority and which has been ordered to write a civilian constitution for the country.

Sheikh Mujibur said that he would not attend the assembly or a conference with West Pakistani political leaders unless martial law is lifted, the army returned to its barracks, an inquiry ordered into the killings in the East in the past week and power transferred to the people.

However, West Pakistani leader or Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, chief of the People's Party, who had declined to attend the canceled March 5 session of Pakistan's national assembly, yesterday agreed to attend the assembly meeting scheduled by the president for March 25. He was the first party leader to announce that he would attend the national assembly.

From tomorrow, the sheikh ordered, no revenue would be paid (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Ransom Deadline Past 30,000 Turks Hunt Kidnappers of 4 GIs

ANKARA, March 7 (UPI)—Army troops launched an inch-by-inch search of an underground tunnel network at an Ankara university today looking for the kidnapers of four American soldiers.

Police Chief Rustu Uenal said, "We think we may find them at any time."

Police questioned scores of student detainees, and extra troops drafted from urban garrisons checked traffic at roadblocks around the city.

A high-ranking government official said 30,000 soldiers and policemen were taking part in the dragnet.

Police obviously still believed the Americans and their left-wing extremist captors, members of the "Turkish People's Liberation Army," could be at the ten-year-old Middle East Technical University.

The four Americans—Staff Sgt. Jimmie J. Sexton of San Angelo, Texas, and Airman 1st Class Larry J. Heavner of Denver, James M. Ghossein of Alexandria, Va., and Richard Caracci of Stamford, Conn.—were kidnapped at gunpoint last Thursday in a car near a radar installation near Ankara, where they worked.

Their captors, in a series of notes, demanded a ransom of \$400,000 by 6 a.m. yesterday (0400 GMT). If it was not paid the men would be shot, they said.

However, the Turkish government announced after a cabinet meeting it would not bargain with the kidnapers. Since the deadline passed there has been no word from the kidnapers.

Police said not a single weapon was turned up at the university campus after gunbattles Friday in which a student and a policeman were killed. They said they believed an arms hideout could be concealed somewhere underground and that if weapons could be hidden, so could men.

Police sources said, some 1,600 persons, almost all of them students rounded up Friday, had been questioned.

Of these, 26 were charged—nine in absentia—with offenses relating to the use of firearms.

In Talk With Malraux

De Gaulle Saw 'Death of Europe'

PARIS, March 7 (UPI)—In the last year of his life Gen. Charles de Gaulle believed the chances of a united Europe were non-existent and the idea was dead, according to extracts from a forthcoming book by French writer Andre Malraux.

Mr. Malraux, minister of culture under the former French president, has written a book—"Fallen Oaks"—of conversations he had with Gen. de Gaulle six months after his retirement to Colombey-les-Deux-Eglises.

Mr. Malraux wrote that during a conversation at the day's end Gen. de Gaulle turned to him and said, "Without a doubt, we are present at the end of Europe... it is no longer a question of knowing if France will make Europe; it is a question of understanding that she is threatened with death by the death of Europe."

Mr. Malraux's 236-page book covers one date—Dec. 11, 1959—that he spent with Gen. de Gaulle. During their talks the two men touched on topics of philosophy, France, the French, Napoleon and Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis.

Mr. Malraux wrote that he reminded Gen. de

Gaulle that he had once described the late President John F. Kennedy's wife as "a star" and she will end up on the yacht of an oilman."

"I said that to you," Mr. Malraux quotes Gen. de Gaulle, as saying, "Actually," Gen. de Gaulle continued, "I would have rather believed that she would marry (philosopher Jean-Paul) Sartre, or you."

Mr. Malraux said that at one point during the conversation and that Gen. de Gaulle said: "He left France smaller than he found it, so be it. But a nation does not define itself that way. For France he had to exist. It's a little like Versailles. It was necessary to build it. Let's not begrudge grandeur."

Mr. Malraux said that as he was leaving, the first stars of the night began to appear. Gen. de Gaulle shook Mr. Malraux's hand and looked up at the sky. "For me, they confirm the insignificance of things," Gen. de Gaulle said.

Table with exchange rates for various countries including Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, India, Iran, Israel, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, U.S. Military, and Yugoslavia.

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Talks Moving On 3 Levels On W. Berlin Diplomatic Activity Creates Optimism

By Anatole Shub

BERLIN, March 7 (UPI)—Diplomatic movement toward East-West accords on Berlin gathered speed here yesterday. A West Berlin negotiator, Ulrich Mueller, crossed the Communist wall to open a new set of negotiations with Gunter Kohrt, an East German deputy foreign minister. Their subject was permission for West Berliners to visit East Germany during the coming Easter holidays. After a five-hour discussion, in what Mr. Mueller called a "businesslike" atmosphere, West Berlin officials announced that a second meeting would be held on Friday.

Meanwhile, Berlin specialists of the United States, Russia, Britain and France also met here yesterday to prepare Tuesday's 16th conference of the Big Four ambassadors. The Big Four are working intensively on a draft accord submitted by the three Western Allies, with the bargaining now described as having entered a "decisive" phase.

An indication of the quickened tempo of the negotiations was the disclosure yesterday that the three Western ambassadors would meet here tomorrow with both West Berlin Mayor Klaus Schuette and Egon Bahr, chief foreign policy aide to West German Chancellor Willy Brandt.

Big-4 Accord First

Mr. Bahr, who negotiated Bonn's treaty with the Soviet Union last spring, launched preliminary talks earlier this winter with East German Deputy Foreign Minister Michael Kohl on normalizing relations between the two German states. In the "three-tier" pattern of Berlin negotiations, the Bahr-Kohl talks are dependent, as are the new talks between West Berlin and East Germany, on a preliminary four-way agreement among the Big Four.

The principal aims of the Big Four negotiations are to guarantee unimpeded access to West Berlin and to define West Berlin's relations with West Germany.

Bonn officials now hope that a Big Four accord will be concluded by mid-April. Some observers believe that agreement may even be reached this month. The outcome as well as timing depends on the Soviet Union, which will be holding its 24th Communist party congress on March 30.

Chancellor Brandt's government has made it clear that, without a Berlin settlement, the Bonn parliament will not be asked to ratify last year's West German nonaggression treaties with Russia and Poland. West German officials believe that Moscow and several of its East European partners are most interested in having the treaties ratified, and thus clearing the way for broader-scale West German economic activity in Eastern Europe. The need for Western credits has been more deeply felt in the Communist world since workers' strikes broke out in Poland last December, forcing changes in the party and state leadership.

Nixon Says U.S. and Russia Acting To Restrain Mideast Opponents

WASHINGTON, March 7 (UPI)—President Nixon said today the United States and the Soviet Union are exerting "a restraining effort" on Arabs and Israelis and he does not expect either side "to break the cease-fire" in the Middle East.

In a telephone interview which he initiated, Mr. Nixon told a UPI reporter: "Neither side will gain and both will lose" with a resumption of hostilities.

"I don't see it coming by determination," he added. "I am cautiously optimistic on getting a cease-fire," he said. "No one would gain. We're going to have ups and downs in the next week or two with the rhetoric heating up. Both of the major powers will exert a restraining effort. "I'm looking at it from the standpoint of realities out there."

Mr. Nixon telephoned UPI primarily to discuss the Sunday worship service at the White House, but talked extensively about the Middle East situation.

Jarring Said to Offer Israel Sinai Safeguards for Pullout

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON, March 7 (UPI)—Well-placed diplomats reported yesterday that the United Nations suggestion for Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai Peninsula included hitherto undisclosed safeguards to help protect Israeli interests.

These sources disclosed that Gunnar V. Jarring, the UN special representative to the Middle East, had attached a number of provisions with regard to such key items as the future of Sharm el-Sheikh and Israeli passage through the Suez Canal. The result would be to leave the way open for extensive Israeli bargaining with Egypt.

Heretofore, news reports and the statement Friday of Secretary-General Thant had indicated that Israel was being asked simply to agree to withdraw, causing Israeli political leaders like Deputy Premier Yigal Alon to charge that this was being set as a precondition to negotiations.

Well-placed diplomatic sources amplified on Mr. Thant's statement, disclosing that Mr. Jarring sent Israel a note on Feb. 8 asking for a clear-cut commitment to withdraw to the international boundary of Egypt on the understanding "that satisfactory arrangements" would be made for:

- Freedom for Israeli navigation through the Suez Canal.
- Practical security arrangements at Sharm el-Sheikh, the strongpoint at the southern tip of Sinai that protects and controls passage through the Strait of Tiran.
- Establishment of appropriate demilitarized zones.

The diplomatic informants said that all these points, especially the issue of Sharm el-Sheikh, which Israel has long insisted on retaining, were deliberately left open for future Israeli bargaining.

These informants said that a similar set of conditions had been put to the Egyptian government in a separate note on Feb. 8, when Cairo was also asked whether it would accept a peace agreement with Israel.

In replying favorably to Mr. Jarring, the Egyptian government accepted all three of the above

Truck Flow Said to Soar On Ho Trail

Doubled in 3 Days, U.S. Sources Report

By Alvin Shuster

SAIGON, March 7 (UPI)—The flow of enemy supply trucks along the Ho Chi Minh Trail to the area of South Vietnamese operations in southern Laos has doubled in the last few days to return to the level it reached before the invasion of Laos on Feb. 8, American military sources here reported today.

In the week ending last Wednesday, the number of trucks dropped to a daily average of about 800, according to the military sources. On Thursday, Friday and yesterday, they continued, the enemy trucks moved at a rate of about 1,600 a night.

The movement of the trucks is concentrated in the northern portions of the trail network, above Sepon, the strategic road junction that was occupied yesterday by South Vietnamese troops. Military sources said the trucks are shuttling back and forth between supply dumps in the North and concentrations of enemy troops on the northern flank of the allied incursion.

The assumption among military officers here is that Hanoi is dispatching new supplies and ammunition to its forces defending the trail so that they can stage counter-attacks. A less likely possibility, they said, is that the North Vietnamese are moving supplies back to the North to prevent their destruction by advancing South Vietnamese troops.

The new increase was detected by electronic devices and reconnaissance planes as President Nixon was reporting the decline at his news conference last Thursday. The President said there has been a 55 percent decrease in truck traffic south into South Vietnam.

In his comments, the President said that the flow of Communist supplies between the area of the allied operation and South Vietnam had been cut in half. Sources here said, however, that the amount of traffic into South Vietnam before the Laos incursion had already been at a low level.

This was attributed to the combination of an intensive American bombing campaign as well as to the enemy's own timetable, which normally calls for a step-up in traffic in the southern sections of the trail network late in the dry season, which ends in May.

Air Force fighters and bombers, including the giant B-52s, and C-130 gunships, military sources said, are countering with "their most effective truck kills" of the war. The night the President spoke, for example, sources here reported that 230 enemy trucks were destroyed, about 170 by the C-130s.

In the past three days, the sources said, more than 600 trucks were destroyed as they tried to move supplies along the northern portions of the trail. Since the beginning of the dry season along the trail in January, they said, the Air Force has destroyed more than 8,000 trucks.

According to military sources, the number of trucks destroyed represented about half the Communist inventory at the start of the dry season. But new trucks arrive almost daily in North Vietnam, mostly from China and the Soviet Union. Sources estimate that about 500 replacements arrive each month.



UP-ROOTED—A farmer's wife falls into a canvas net after being pushed from her perch in a tree by workers clearing protesters at Tokyo airport site.

Tokyo Protesters Lose Ground In Battle at New Airport Site

NARITA, Japan, March 7 (AP)—Police battled more than 700 farmers and students all day yesterday and finally cleared six parcels of land needed for Tokyo's new international airport. But a number of farmers held out in tunnels.

More than 100 policemen, government workers, students and newsmen were injured in the battling with rocks and Molotov cocktails, as 330 government workers supported by 3,500 riot police tore down fortresses and barbed wire fences built by the protesters.

Some protesters tried to block land-clearing work by climbing trees, but workers knocked down the trees and caught the protesters in nets as they fell.

More than 220 students including 10 women were arrested, bringing to 460 the number arrested since police and government workers first went to the site Feb. 30 to forcibly take over the land.

The total of known injured reached 606.

Pentagon Plan: 150,000 GIs In Vietnam in June, 1972

WASHINGTON, March 7 (UPI)—A current Defense Department planning estimate calls for the possible retention of more than 150,000 U.S. troops in Vietnam in the summer of 1972 and upwards of 50,000 the summer thereafter.

The estimate, made by senior defense officials, has recently been circulated among top Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force officials to assist them in drafting a budget for submission to Congress next year.

Knowledgeable officials are quick to point out that this "budgetary guidance" does not represent a firm, presidentially approved troop withdrawal schedule. But they concede that similar guidance in the past has been remarkably close to actual force reduction levels.

250,000-Troop Level
For example, the guidance one year ago called for budgeting in terms of about 250,000 troops in Vietnam by June 30, 1971. Subsequently, President Nixon announced that forces would be reduced to 294,000 by May 1 and administration officials have said the next force reduction announcement should reduce this level to 250,000-260,000 by June 30, the end of the current fiscal year.

There are now about 329,000 American troops in Vietnam. Some ranking administration planners stress, however, that if the current South Vietnamese operation against the Ho Chi Minh Trail complex in Laos is successful, they would expect a much more rapid schedule of troop reductions than that reflected in the budget guidance.

Indeed, in his televised news conference Thursday night, Mr. Nixon virtually pledged just that. He affirmed that the current force reduction rate of about 12,500 men a month would be continued over a period of "several months" to be covered in his next reduction announcement in mid-April.

"So important," he said, "is the troop withdrawal schedule for next year." The more successful the campaign in reducing the flow of war materials moving to forward enemy troop areas, "the greater the possibility that the United States may be able to increase the rate of its troop withdrawal," he declared.

The Pentagon budget guidance, in effect, anticipates a reduction of only about 130,000 men during the 16-month period of May 1, 1971, to June 30, 1972. This would average fewer than 9,500 men a month over that time span, a marked decrease below the current withdrawal rate.

One senior military analyst suggested that if the Laos operation is rated a success, it may be possible to advance the timetable to a point "substantially" under 100,000 men by mid-summer of next year, well under the 150,000 plus figure currently projected.

Swiss Against SST

GENEVA, March 7.—A petition calling for a federal law prohibiting supersonic flights over Switzerland by civilian aircraft was submitted to the government in Bern last week on behalf of 65,000 signatories.

The petitioners claim that they were entitled to clemency under the "crime-of-honor" law. A provision in the penal code sets the penalty at a maximum of five years when a woman or her relatives kill the man who has "seduced" her.

The court brushed aside the defendants' claim that they were entitled to clemency under the "crime-of-honor" law. A provision in the penal code sets the penalty at a maximum of five years when a woman or her relatives kill the man who has "seduced" her.

Through A-A Curtain in Laos Copter Pilots Fly With Lots Of Supplies, Fears, Gripe

By Iver Peterson

KHSE SANH, South Vietnam, March 7 (UPI)—Peter Hale, a 23-year-old warrant officer, shook his head and grinned, folded his map and walked toward his troop-carrying "Slick" helicopter.

"On, I don't think I want to fly today," he said, with false anguish. "I think I've got yellow fever. I've got the yellow and I'm working on the fever."

Like nearly 2,000 other helicopter crewmen assembled here and at other bases to fly for the South Vietnamese attack on the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos, Mr. Hale climbed into his "chopper" with the terror of the previous day's mission still clear in his mind.

Twelve miles west of here, across the Laotian border, the war's heaviest concentration of enemy anti-aircraft guns was waiting for the first American helicopter to arrive after the lifting of the clouds in Laos.

Each day, the pilots know, the enemy guns will take their toll of U.S. helicopters and American men.

"They are definitely good," said Mr. Hale's co-pilot, of the waiting North Vietnamese gunners, "and they're getting better because of all the practice we've given them. Sometimes out there, you wonder whose side God is on, or if Buddha is more powerful than Jesus Christ."

But despite their fear, the American pilots climb into their machines and fill the arid landing fields with the sounds of the snap and rattle of their whirling rotor blades as they gain altitude and head westward.

The South Vietnamese swept into Laos in an airborne operation, and the American helicopter is its backbone. Each day for the last three weeks American choppers have flown over 1,000 sorties, ferrying government troops into Laos, keeping them supplied with "beans and bullets," protecting their base camps and carrying their dead and wounded back to Vietnam.

This is supposed to be an ARVN (South Vietnamese Army) show, said one pilot of a rocket-firing gunship that was shot getting our tails shot off over there, and I'd like to know why.

The pilots, who are all volunteers—"that was before I knew what it was like," said one—take a professionally courageous attitude toward the enemy ground fire. But they sometimes express resentment, at being told to risk their lives for the South Vietnamese.

"Face it," said David Anderson, a 24-year-old "Slick" pilot, "I'd rather hang it out for my own people, all of us would, the guys thought they were coming over here to work with Americans, and now we get blown away for people who don't even like us."

Official, Unofficial Tolls
The U.S. command is sensitive about the toll of choppers taken by the North Vietnamese guns. Officially, 33 helicopters have been shot down and destroyed in Laos, but the command refuses to disclose how many aircraft have been shot down and later recovered by American rescue teams.

A helicopter operations officer, however, has disclosed that as of March 1, last Monday, 219 American aircraft had been downed and later recovered.

The North Vietnamese have lined the valley of the Sepon River, along which most American choppers fly into Laos, with a heavy concentration of weapons that are dangerous to swift jet fighter-bombers and lethal against the slow-moving helicopters.

He looked at the S-2 (intelligence) map, and it has so many little red ticks (marking enemy gun sites) on it that it looked like it had developed a case of the measles, one pilot said as he began cranking his motor recently.

The worst fire comes from the enemy's 57-mm anti-aircraft cannon that fire air-burst shells in rapid succession. The 23-mm cannon fire "Willy Peter"—white phosphorus rounds that ignite the aircraft's fuel and yolkista magnesium skin.

The 51-caliber machine guns fire rapid bursts of heavy slugs that can tear the nose section off a helicopter. The pilots report 100-mm radar-controlled anti-aircraft cannon that lock onto the helicopters automatically and follow them, firing explosive shells.

Hit 3 Days in Row
"I've brought aircraft back three days in a row with holes in them," said Warrant Officer Lynn Higgins, a 22-year-old observation helicopter pilot.

U.S. Copter Planes Help Take Sepon

(Continued from Page 1)
bombers found nearly 200 launchers, 17 anti-aircraft six mortar tubes and 50 destroyed by the air strikes. South Vietnamese troops took a South Vietnamese infantry battalion 12 miles west of the border town of Bao. The South Vietnamese 18 Communists were killed.

South Vietnamese specialists one man wounded. A Communist said U.S. air strikes destroyed enemy tanks near Lao Bao.

Enemy Losses
A Saigon communique said North Vietnamese troops killed defending Sepon and 100 tons of munitions food were captured there.

About 2,000 South Vietnamese infantrymen had been killed in looking Sepon in the past days. The thrust into Sepon was made shortly after yesterday and after U.S. aircraft had pounded repeatedly at positions.

South Vietnamese spokesmen announcing the capture of Sepon said, "We are in complete control."

They said many of the Communists were slain by the American air strikes, and 50 Vietnamese casualties were reported. Sepon itself, said a military spokesman, was deserted, civilians having left some ago. He described the town "bombed out" and its airstrip cratered and unusable.

He disclosed that South Vietnamese elements were half a way of Sepon as well as played on high ground to north and south of the town.

The spokesman said a large North Vietnamese ammunition dump on the edge of Sepon.

Refugees Attacked
BAN SON, Laos, March 7 (UPI)—Communist troops, backed this principal refugee center in northern Laos early today, killing 11 persons, including three children, and wounding about five others.

They also ambushed a Vietcong "killing" five people, including a child, and wounding seven.

Beds Report Victory
HONG KONG, March 7 (UPI)—Pro-Communist forces have seized Hui North of Ban Dong, in southern Laos, the 21 South Vietnamese Embassy today.

Twenty-four enemy aircraft 21 helicopters, two jets and reconnaissance plane were downed yesterday, bringing the number of aircraft brought in southern Laos to 283, the U.S. said.

Europe United in Cold Front; More Snow in Italy, Riviera

(Continued from Page 1)

blocked roads and others by multiple collisions caused by ice. In Toulouse, southwest France, the temperature fell to minus 7 (20 F)—the coldest recorded there in more than a century.

On the usually sunny French Riviera, children were sledding in the streets of Cannes. Cap d'Antibes was covered with a six-inch mantle of snow.

In Belgium it was the coldest March weather in 41 years. Most sports events were canceled. But the ski slopes of the Ardennes, which had been using artificial snow during recent weeks, got welcome business as enthusiasts took advantage of the real thing.

Switzerland's main ski resorts were down to minus 22 degrees (minus 7.6 F) and the weather was mainly bright.

Snow covered most of the southern half of Britain and hazy conditions were reported on the bleak east coast. The usually colder northern half of the country enjoyed near average temperatures.

Roads in Greece, snowbound for the past few days, were clear yesterday as heavy rains in the north and central regions caused some minor flooding.

Snow fell in Madrid last night for the first time in the last two months. The snowfall in the city was light and melted immediately. It was heavier outside the city.

Snow also fell on Paris. For many regions of West Germany it was the coldest March for decades.

Winegrowers Stage Protest Of French Policies

MARSEILLES, March 7 (AP)—Hundreds of winegrowers set up road blocks and halted trains in various parts of southern France today in a mass protest against government price restrictions and import policies.

Near Perpignan, a group of 500 farmers blocked the rail line and stopped the Barcelona-Paris express. They handed out bottles of wine, fruit and tracts to the irritated passengers.

Near St. Raphael, another group lit bonfires on the railroad tracks and blocked several trains on the Paris-Nice line.

Riot police with tear gas grenades, wielding truncheons, charged into a group of several hundred farmers who had unhooked sections of the Marseilles-Toulouse line near Narbonne. At least 30 persons were reported injured, including several policemen.

The winegrowers are protesting government-imposed price restrictions on low-quality wine and against the import of wine from Algeria for consumption in France or for mixing with French wine.

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Unless Demands Are Met E. Pakistan Chief Threatens Boycott of National Assembly

(Continued from Page 1)
to the government and all government offices, courts and schools would be closed. But he said banks could open daily for two hours and communications would operate.

"If one bullet is fired," he warned, "build a fortress in every house." Meanwhile, the government-owned newspaper, Morning News, reported today that 18 died and 86 were wounded in clashes between demonstrators and security forces in the port of Khulna, southwest of Dacca.

The deaths brought the estimated toll in five days of disturbances in East Pakistan to at least 167.

In another development, at least seven persons were shot dead after guards opened fire when more than 300 prisoners escaped from the Dacca central jail yesterday.

Authorities said 16 prisoners were recaptured but more than 300 were missing.

London Demonstration
LONDON, March 7 (UPI)—About 2,000 Pakistanis clashed with police and stoned their High Commissioner Salman Ali tonight, demanding independence for East Pakistan.

The clash came when the mob tried to storm offices of the Pakistan High Commission. Two police trucks and a heavy cordon of police blocked their way.

Tradition on 'Crime of Honor' Set Aside by Court in Italy

ROME, March 7 (AP)—An Italian court that sentenced a young woman to 20 years in jail may have done more for women's equality here than the parliament has done in 20 years.

As Judge Vito Napolitano of Genoa's Court of Assizes read the verdict Friday against Annunziata Troiano, 23, and her brother, Giuseppe, she threw up her hands, broke into sobs and then screamed at the judge and the public prosecutor: "Damn you! Damn you! Damn you!"

The police took her away in a shirtjacket. After deliberating for eight hours behind closed doors, the Genoa court found the woman from Calabria, in the south, guilty of premeditated murder in the shooting of Luciano Delfino, 32.

Typical of Italy
It was a typical "crime of honor" in the tradition of Italy's south.

Miss Troiano told the court she had been dating Mr. Delfino for months when she found she was pregnant. She asked Mr. Delfino to marry her to "preserve her honor." He refused. A few days before Christmas, 1968, she fired a pistol at him seven times.

Police charged that her brother, Giuseppe, bought the pistol, trained his sister to use it and spurred her into "doing justice to her honor."

The court brushed aside the defendants' claim that they were entitled to clemency under the "crime-of-honor" law. A provision in the penal code sets the penalty at a maximum of five years when a woman or her relatives kill the man who has "seduced" her.

WEATHER

ALGERIE	13	65
ANKARA	11	52
ATHENS	12	54
BELGRADE	15	59
BERLIN	8	47
BOMBAY	28	82
BUDAPEST	12	54
CAIRO	15	59
COPENHAGEN	11	52
COSTA DEL SOL	14	57
DUBLIN	8	47
EDINBURGH	8	47
FLORENCE	12	54
FRANKFURT	9	49
GENOVA	12	54
Helsinki	10	50
ISTANBUL	13	55
LAS PALMAS	16	61
LONDON	10	50
MADRID	15	59
MILAN	12	54
MOSCOW	10	50
MUNICH	12	54
NEW YORK	21	70
NICE	14	57
OSLO	12	54
PARIS	12	54
ROME	15	59
SOFIA	12	54
ST. PETERSBURG	10	50
TEL AVIV	18	64
TOKYO	51	100
VIENNA	12	54
WARSAW	12	54
WASHINGTON	10	50
ZURICH	12	54

السؤال الأول

السكاف الاصل

1 Halt Pentagon Role Proxmire Offers Bill to End Gifts of Arms for U.S. Allies

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—Sen. William Proxmire, Wis., the chairman of the Senate Appropriations subcommittee with jurisdiction over the foreign aid program, introduced a bill today under which the U.S. government could no longer give arms to its allies.

This measure is certain to draw opposition from the White House, the Pentagon and the State Department.

Sen. Proxmire insisted that the bill would not affect the free weapons which some countries have received in the past.

He said the United States has been giving arms to poor countries, forcing them to cope with the problems of training men to handle the weapons and of maintaining the weapons.

Sen. Proxmire said that charging these countries for the arms would be able to keep secret the list of countries which receive weapons. The Pentagon defended the secrecy at the hearings, arguing that it avoided jealousies among receiving countries and headed off yet more demands for more arms.

Sen. Proxmire, joined by Sen. Mike Mansfield, D., Mont., Sen. George S. McGovern, D., S.D., and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D., Minn., also has introduced a bill under which the funds countries pay for "food for peace" could not be spent by the United States to support those countries' military establishments.

Jackson Asks U.S. to Favor Chinese in UN

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—Sen. Henry M. Jackson, Wash., the most hard-line anti-Communist among the Democrats, today urged the United States to favor the Chinese in the United Nations.

Instead of attempting to delay the People's Republic of China's entry into the world organization, the senator said, the United States should explore "how the United States can utilize the presence of the mainland Chinese as a delegation in New York to improve our relations with the Chinese."

Sen. Jackson, who has often supported President Nixon on foreign policy questions, thus took a position sharply at odds with the administration's policy.

At his news conference Thursday afternoon, Mr. Jackson said the matter was a "moot question."

But if Sen. Jackson was more specific in urging the President on the issue, he was less so in his speech to the Commission on the Health Club in San Francisco, where he said the text of which was made available here, Sen. Jackson said that the United States should support the mainland Chinese in the United Nations.

He said an Israeli pullback in the Suez Canal—as proposed by the Egyptian government—would not bring stability to the area. Even a partial Israeli withdrawal, he said, would not be accompanied by a withdrawal from Egypt.

Sen. Jackson, a liberal on many domestic issues, has been campaigning in the last several weeks to move his party back to the foreign policy line it followed during most of the 1960s.

He hopes to influence the views of Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, of Maine, whom he regards as the front-runner for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1972.

At the same time, Sen. Jackson is watching the expectations of support for him as a possible vice-presidential pick, particularly in the South.

Carswell's Son Arrested in Marijuana Raid

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., March 7 (AP)—Scott Carswell, youngest son of former federal judge G. Harold Carswell, and five other Florida State University students were arrested Friday night in a police vice squad raid on a house-trailer near the campus.

Mr. Carswell, 20, was booked on a charge of marijuana possession. His father, whose nomination to the United States Supreme Court was rejected by the Senate last year, said the youth was just "in the wrong place at the wrong time."

Police said a party was in progress when the raiders entered and a student, Charlotte Searl, 19, ran from room to room gathering up marijuana and trying to eat it.

Miss Searl was charged with assault and battery on three officers who said she bit them when they tried to take the marijuana out of her mouth. She also was charged with possession of marijuana.

The officers said they also found LSD, quantities of a drug believed to be marijuana, and a box constrictor in a box.

Welfare Militants March on Vegas Strip

LAS VEGAS, March 7.—An estimated 350 welfare recipients and their supporters, including the Rev. Ralph Abernathy and Bernadette Devlin of Northern Ireland, marched down the famed Las Vegas "strip" yesterday to protest the cutback of 3,000 persons from Nevada welfare rolls.

The march, sponsored by the National Welfare Rights Organization, was billed by its leaders as a peaceful demonstration, but one which would "disrupt gambling" so that casino owners will pressure state welfare officials to meet the organization's demands.

The demonstration started with a noon rally in the parking lot behind the Circus Casino. Then in a cold wind the crowd proceeded south down the strip carrying signs reading "Give our check back," and "Nevada starves children."

Leading the marchers was Mr. Abernathy of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Miss Devlin, peace activist David Dellinger and Jane Fonda.

A parade permit allowed the marchers to walk on the sidewalk and in the right-hand lane of the six-lane highway where most of the major Las Vegas hotels and gambling casinos are located.

The 2.5-mile parade route took the marchers past most of the major strip hotels, where private security forces had been beefed up.

However, there was no indication that the parade significantly disrupted hotel operations although the marchers did stop some gambling with forays into hotel casinos.

In addition to the Las Vegas police force and 150 Clark County sheriff's deputies on duty during the demonstration, another 150 sheriff's deputies were put on alert.

The welfare rights group made Nevada the target of its first major test of strength. It has drawn support not only of other welfare rights groups, but of civil rights and anti-war groups.

George Wiley, head of the welfare organization, said the Las Vegas demonstration should serve as a warning to other states not to attempt to strip welfare recipients of "the right to welfare." Mr. Wiley has warned that demonstrations on the strip would continue until the 3,000 persons dropped from Nevada's welfare rolls last December are restored.

Los Angeles Times

Unions Hit Nixon Economics, Ask Congress to Take Charge

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—It also urged increasing the present federal minimum wage of \$1.60 an hour to "at least" \$2, a new round of tax reform, a federal urban bank and land use policy, a capital budget separate from general operating expenses, a comprehensive national health program, an overhaul of foreign trade and local government, a federal program of public service jobs at the state and local level and a federal tax credit for state income tax payments.

Although the AFL-CIO white paper addressed itself to Mr. Nixon's annual economic report delivered early last month, it was in effect labor's own economic report. Much of it had already been tracked out in a series of separate statements turned out by the federation's Executive Council at its mid-winter meeting two weeks ago in Miami Beach. Meany's statement coordinated them.

It was the strongest denunciation by labor as yet of Mr. Nixon's economic policies.

It lambasted the White House's old economic "game plan" for producing "a prolonged recession and increasing unemployment," "combined with an accelerated rise of living costs."

It called the new game plan "a half-hearted exercise in success-through-optimism" which is impotent to carry the economy out of stagnation into a sustained upturn.

Alleged Shortcomings

Meany will reel off a long list of alleged shortcomings of the Nixon administration—recession, unemployment, inflation, "gold-bugs for corporate America," "pragmatic" devaluation allowances, program cutbacks, vetoes of education and health and manpower legislation, the inability to provide leadership and cope with domestic problems—and said working men and their unions are "looking to Congress to fill the void."

"In the light of the nation's experience over the last 36 months, the AFL-CIO submits that the Congress cannot look to the executive branch to offer a coherent, progressive legislative program designed to meet the needs of the present," it said.

"We believe the Congress must take the initiative in shaping such a program on behalf of all the people."

Although Mr. Meany speaks only for the 13 million members represented by the AFL-CIO, many of his sentiments are shared by unions outside the federation. For example, Leonard Woodcock, president of the Independent United Automobile Workers, had similarly called upon Congress to seize the initiative from Mr. Nixon in earlier testimony before the Joint Economic Committee.

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Los Angeles Times

U.S. Cars Burned

FRANKFURT, March 7 (Reuters).—Four American military cars went up in flames this morning as a result of magnesium charges attached to them, police here reported. The unoccupied cars belonged to the Criminal Investigation Division.



PASSERS(BY)—Gambling stopped in Caesars Palace in Las Vegas when welfare protest marchers, led by Ralph Abernathy, surged through the gaming rooms there.

Against State Cut of 3,000 From Rolls

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U.S. Seeks New Setup for Radios in Europe

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—President Nixon has ordered a study of alternative methods of financing the United States government's two chief clandestine-funded radio stations, Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, qualified sources report.

One possibility being weighed would be a request to Congress to create an independent agency to run the stations. This solution, which some legislators favor, would keep the stations functioning through congressional appropriations, but by creating an independent board would remove them from day-to-day government control as arms of the Central Intelligence Agency.

The President's order is said to stem from public disclosures made Jan. 23 by Sen. Clifford P. Case, R., N.J., that both stations, established 20 years ago to broadcast to countries of the Soviet bloc, have been secretly funded by the CIA at a cost of \$30 million yearly.

Sen. Case and Rep. Ogden Reid, R., N.Y., have introduced legislation designed to keep the stations functioning through open congressional appropriations. Radio Liberty aims its broadcasts at the Soviet Union, and Radio Free Europe at Eastern Europe.

Fiction Stripped Away

President Nixon is reported to feel that the publicity has stripped away the fiction that the stations, with offices in New York and broadcasting facilities in Western Europe, are nongovernmental and funded entirely by private contributions.

While the true nature of the stations has been widely known, the official posture has permitted them to continue broadcasting from Munich and has enabled the West German government to deflect East European protests on the ground that the stations were private.

The task of coming up with a set of proposals has been turned over to the so-called Furry Committee, named for a National Security Council memorandum Number 40, defining its duties.

The panel meets frequently in the White House under Henry A. Kissinger, the President's national security adviser.

It runs the government's most sensitive covert operations, and its members include Richard M. Helms, CIA director, and representatives of the State, Defense and Justice departments.

The Furry Committee is said to have delegated the President's directive to an interagency panel comprising the State Department, the CIA and the United States Information Agency. The last, nominally under State Department control, runs the Voice of America, the government's overt broadcasting arm.

Broadcasters in U.S. Warned On Records Glorifying Drugs

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP).—The Federal Communications Commission has told broadcasters they will be held responsible for playing records which may "promote or glorify the use of illegal drugs."

In a notice sent to all U.S. radio and television stations, the commission said an executive in every station must be responsible for knowing the content and meaning of record lyrics. Broadcasters, it said, cannot follow a policy of playing records without knowledge of the meaning.

"Such a pattern of operation is clearly in violation of the basic principles of the licensee's responsibility for, and duty to exercise adequate control over, the broadcast material presented over his station. It raises serious questions as to whether continued operation of the station is in the public interest."

Five commissioners concurred in the notice, one abstained and Commissioner Nicholas Johnson issued a dissent calling the notice a "brazen attack" on the record and broadcasting industries.

Just as in foreign-language broadcasts, the commission said, "reasonable efforts to find out the meaning of words or phrases used in the lyrics."

"In short, we expect broadcast licensees to ascertain, before broadcast, the words and lyrics of recorded musical or spoken selections played on their stations," the commission said.

Chairman Dean Burch and Commissioners Robert Wells, Robert E. Lee, H. Rex Lee and Thomas E. Donner concurred with the notice. Commissioner Robert T. Bartley abstained.

In dissenting, Mr. Johnson stated: "This public notice is an unsuccessfully disguised effort by the Federal Communications Commission to censor song lyrics that the majority disapproves of; it is an attempt by a group of establishmentarians to determine what youth can say and hear; it is an unconstitutional action by a federal agency aimed clearly at controlling the content of speech."

The order may provide broadcast executives a new experience in learning jargon. Take a line from the film "Easy Rider": "Don't Bogart that joint, my friend." Bogart refers to Humphrey Bogart, a heavy smoker of

Teamster Aide Held In Counterfeit Case

WASHINGTON, March 7 (Reuters).—An international vice-president of the Teamsters union and five other persons were arrested today on charges of counterfeiting \$250,000 worth of money, food coupons and postage stamps.

According to the indictment, handed down in Newark, N.J., Thursday, Salvatore Provenzano, 43, an international vice-president of the Teamsters' union, was accused of two defendants who were accused of supervising the operation.

Defense Lawyers Say They're Also Losers in Tate Marathon

LOS ANGELES, March 7 (AP).—None of the defense attorneys who have represented Charles Manson and his women followers throughout the marathon Sharon Tate murder trial claims to have gained fame or fortune.

One says he may lose his home. Another has sold his own art work to finance the defense. And a third says, "Right now, I'm just broke."

Three of the lawyers have been working virtually without fee throughout the trial, now in its ninth month. None expected the case to last this long.

"Wipe Me Out"

"It's been catastrophic and devastating economically," says chief defense attorney Paul Fitzgerald, 33, who quit his \$25,000-a-year job in the Public Defender's Office to represent Patricia Krenwinkel. "It's just really wiped me out."

Mr. Fitzgerald says he lost about \$30,000 in income and has incurred \$10,000 in trial expenses. "I spent \$5,000 of my own money, which I didn't have. I sold possessions to finance this case—such things as a stereo and my own art work, paintings and sculpture I'd done."

As for personal living expenses, Mr. Fitzgerald, divorced and the father of two children, says, "I've managed largely on credit, and the creditors are closing in."

However, he says he has no regrets. "Money just isn't that important. It's been a wealthy man and lost it all. I might have been bitter. But I sort of went from rags to rags."

Dave Shinn, 52, attorney for Susan Atkins, says he budgeted his funds for an expected four-month trial and "at this point, I'm nearly bankrupt."

"I'm behind in my house payments, my child support and my alimonies," says the six-times-married Mr. Shinn.

He says he got \$18,000 from the royalties on a published version of Miss Atkins' story of the killings. But he claims—and

5 Killed in Ohio In Gang Fight at Motorcycle Show

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 7 (AP).—Five persons were killed and 24 others, including two policemen, were wounded last night when a fight broke out at a motorcycle show between two gangs of cyclists.

Police said 150 members of Akron Bred and 80 members of the Cleveland gang took part in the fight, using "nives and chains. They said shots were fired, but apparently no one was hit.

Forty or 50 arrests were made after the gangs were dispersed with tear gas.

A spokesman said a police task force had been keeping an eye on the motorcycle show because of reports of a feud between the two groups, stemming from an alleged beating of a member of Hell's Angels by the rival gang. Most of the injuries were stab wounds, police said.

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Unions Hit Nixon Economics, Ask Congress to Take Charge

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28 Suffocate In Psychiatric Clinic Blaze

Elderly Men Trapped In Zurich Disaster

ZURICH, March 7 (Reuters).—Twenty-seven elderly men died in their beds when fire raged through the geriatric wing of Zurich's largest psychiatric clinic early yesterday morning.

Another man died when he ran back into the blazing building to try and save his friends.

The 28 victims were mostly in their 70s and one was 90.

Thirty-two were led to safety, including 13 nurses. Firemen had broken through barred windows and locked doors in a vain bid to save the 27 who suffocated.

Most were under sedation, mentally ill and too old to help themselves, doctors said. Staff personnel were unable to reach them because of the rapid spread of smoke and flames from the blaze, which started in the room of a male nurse who was on his morning rounds. Police believe a wastepaper basket was ignited by an electric radiator, starting the blaze. The death toll was thought to be Switzerland's highest from fire in 100 years.

Protestant Parade Starts Street Battles in Belfast

BELFAST, March 7 (UPI).—Roman Catholics, crowds today hurled gasoline bombs, stones and iron bars at British troops in the wake of huge Protestant parades through Belfast. But one band of attackers fled before the one-man charge of a Scottish sergeant.

The new violence came hours after riotous explosions smashed an airline office and shattered windows in a police station.

The Protestant processions of thousands of Orangemen wearing sashes, bowler hats and white gloves went almost without incident, thanks to double strands of barbed wire separating them and Roman Catholic spectators.

But by late afternoon, one crowd of 300 Catholic youths erected a barrier across Leeson Street and threw homemade gasoline bombs, stones and iron bars at troops while women, banging garbage can lids, cheered them on.

Ceylon Leftists Hurl Firebombs At U.S. Embassy

COLOMBO, Ceylon, March 7 (AP).—A mob of 150 leftist youths carrying Molotov cocktails, stones, clubs, and bicycle chains broke through a small police cordon and invaded the U.S. Embassy compound here yesterday.

The mob hurled two gasoline bombs at the embassy building, set fire to two cars and badly damaged several others. Six youths were arrested.

Officials said the embassy itself escaped serious damage. They said the youths left leaflets titled "Mao Youth Front" that demanded "American murderers get out of Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos."

Prime Minister Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike later mobilized the armed forces to maintain law and order. Mrs. Bandaranaike also asked Parliament for emergency powers under the Public Security Act.

Rightist Protesters Arrested in Cologne

COLOGNE, March 7 (Reuters).—Fifteen rightist demonstrators were arrested after a group of about 40 smeared red paint on the home of the state premier of North Rhine-Westphalia, police reported today.

The group, which assembled in Cologne late last night, said that it was demonstrating against the "surrender of the fatherland."

The group walked to Premier Heinz Kuehn's home and unfolded a banner saying "Here Lives the Red Traitor Kuehn."

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Americans Can Deduct Bribes On Their Income Tax Provided...

WASHINGTON, March 7 (Reuters).—Americans have been told by the income-tax man that it is perfectly legal to claim bribes as a tax deduction.

There are only two conditions: the bribe must not have been made to a government official, and the person claiming it as a tax deduction must not have been convicted on a bribery charge.

As far as the tax man is concerned it is immaterial if the bribe was illegal—just so long as the person who made it did not get caught.

A spokesman for the Internal Revenue Service said that as tax returns are confidential, a taxpayer could claim an illegal bribe as a deduction and be confident the tax authorities would not give him away.

The fact that bribes are tax-deductible is disclosed on page 146 of the government's official taxpayer's guide designed to help millions of Americans through the thicket of tax laws.

The guide says, "Bribes and kickbacks to nongovernment officials are deductible unless the individual has been convicted of making the bribe or has entered a plea of guilty."

An example of the kind of kickback that could be put down as a legitimate tax deduction:

A salesman offers a store buyer a new car if he will purchase a large order of his merchandise. The salesman then offsets the price of the car against his federal income tax.

In some states, such a kickback is illegal under commercial bribery statutes—but it makes no difference as far as the Internal Revenue Service is concerned.

Stanley Levey, U.S. Labor Reporter, Dies

WASHINGTON, March 7 (UPI).—Stanley Levey, 56, labor correspondent for the Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance since 1966, a CBS newsmen from 1963 to 1966 and a New York Times reporter from 1944 to 1963, died Friday in George Washington University Hospital during open-heart surgery.

He had suffered a heart attack last June 17 while vacationing in Turkey with his wife, Nan Robertson, a member of the Times's Washington bureau staff.

George Meany, whose AFL-CIO was the frequent subject of Mr. Levey's in-depth reporting, said: "Stan Levey was a fine friend, a real gentleman and a top-notch reporter. The trade unions, which he covered diligently and with understanding, mourn his death."

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BEA Office Bombed

A blast, described as one of the biggest in the city in 18 months, ripped out the front of the British European Airways office on Castle Street. The explosion could be heard seven miles away, police said.

Glass and debris were hurled more than 100 yards and windows in 15 other shops and businesses around the BEA office were blown out. But the office was unoccupied at the time and no injuries were reported.

Less than 200 yards away, the explosion of a homemade nail bomb shattered every window in the Hastings Street police station. Again there were no injuries, police said.

Shortly before midnight yesterday, gunmen firing from behind trees unleashed a barrage of bullets into an army command post at Ballymurphy, overlooking a Roman Catholic housing development.

An army spokesman said that troops dived for cover and shot back.

March in London For Women's Lib

LONDON, March 7 (NYT).—Nearly 4,000 women marched through downtown London yesterday in Britain's biggest demonstration thus far for women's liberation.

Compared to similar American demonstrations, yesterday's march, in a biting cold, was a blend of cheerful exuberance and blunt working-class demands. There were factory workers from Bristol demanding equal pay with men, college graduates from Essex asking equal job opportunities, housewives from Birmingham urging free all-day nurseries, as well as college students from Oxford and London holding signs that asked for "free contraception and abortion on demand."

Luns to Succeed Brosio at NATO

WASHINGTON, March 7 (WP).—Dutch Foreign Minister Joseph Luns will be named to succeed Manlio Brosio as the secretary-general of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The appointment will not be formally made until the NATO ministerial meeting in Lisbon on June 3 and 4 but preliminary approvals have been obtained from all NATO governments.

Mr. Luns is expected to take over the position this autumn, succeeding Mr. Brosio, an Italian diplomat and former ambassador in both Washington and Moscow, who has held that job since 1964. His predecessors were Britain's Lord Ismay, Belgium's Paul-Henri Spaak and the Netherlands' Dirk U. Stikker.

Wiesner to Head MIT

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 7 (AP).—Dr. Jerome B. Wiesner, 54, a former science adviser to Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, has been named as president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He played a key role in developing instrumentation for the 1946 atomic bomb tests at Bikini atoll in the Pacific. Recently he has been a leader of the disarmament movement and a critic of the Indochina war.

Greeks Find Senate Study Not 'Serious'

Report Said Regime Stalls on Democracy

ATHENS, March 7 (AP).—The Greek regime yesterday branded the findings in a Senate Foreign Relations Committee report on restoration of parliamentary democracy in Greece as "lacking in seriousness." It termed the report an internal American matter.

The 16-page document released in Washington last week was drawn up by James G. Lowenstein and Richard Moose, staff members of the committee headed by Sen. J. William Fulbright, D., Ark. The two men spent a week in Athens last month interviewing government officials, former politicians and relatives of deported persons.

In their report, the two investigators asserted that despite claims by the State Department, the junta was not making any progress toward the restoration of democratic rule and that it continued to "intimidate" its opponents through arrests and brutality.

The two Senate investigators also charged that the U.S. policy of friendly persuasion toward the Athens regime to move on to constitutional rule had failed and that the U.S. military support through the resumption of military aid constituted the military regime's "greatest asset."

Despite Sins, DDT Remains Potent World Health Weapon

WASHINGTON, March 7 (UPI).—It may border on the sacrilegious, but perhaps a third word or two may be permitted in defense of DDT without pain of being excommunicated from the society of defenders of the environment.

After all, Paul Mueller, the Swiss chemist, got a Nobel Prize for discovering this compound's ability to destroy insect pests.

It is, of course, true that DDT has committed some serious ecological sins, particularly against certain bird species.

Its unforgivable fault is that it is relatively "nonbiodegradable," a monstrous coinage which means it doesn't quickly decay into something harmless after doing its duty.

Premier Colombo To Head Italian Justice Ministry

ROME, Feb. 7 (AP).—Italian Premier Emilio Colombo assumed the Justice Ministry portfolio yesterday on a temporary basis. The post fell vacant on Feb. 27 when the small Republican party withdrew its only minister—and two under secretaries—from Mr. Colombo's center-left coalition. Despite the withdrawal, the Republicans said that they would support the government in major issues before parliament.

Mr. Colombo's seven-month-old coalition—now consisting of his Christian Democrats, the Socialists and the Unitarian Socialists, won votes of confidence last week in the Chamber of Deputies and Senate.

Traffic in Stolen Air Tickets a Bonanza to U.S. Racketeers

By Robert Lindsey
NEW YORK, March 7 (NYT).—Airlines and law enforcement agencies around the world are trying to combat a growing traffic in stolen airline tickets that has reaped huge profits for racketeers on the East and West Coasts.

The airlines say they have lost millions of dollars to well-organized groups that steal blank tickets from travel agencies and airline offices and then sell them to bargain-hunting travelers, often at less than half the regular fare.

"The word has gone out that an airline ticket is a very negotiable item," Oscar B. Parker, director of security for Eastern Air Lines, said in an interview. "People know that when you're trying to board 200 people in half an hour, you don't always check the tickets as much as you should."



OOPS—David Milligan's Chevrolet got the best of Reuben Kissen's Volkswagen in a collision outside Phoenix, Ariz., but came off second best to a guy-wire and utility pole. Milligan was not injured.

Kenya Fires Rage

NAIROBI, March 7 (UPI).—Fires raged out of control and swept areas of the Kenya countryside, threatening "disasters of national proportions," a government official said today.

The fires, which broke out in the central and western parts of the country, were caused by a lightning storm on Saturday. The fires were reported to have burned for several days.

Venezuela Gang Frees Ransomed Banker

CARACAS, Venezuela, March 7 (AP).—Enrique Dao, a 47-year-old banker, was freed yesterday morning after being held by kidnapers for 26 days.

Mr. Dao's family had paid nearly all of the ransom money—\$44,000—about four days ago. He said that because of a bindfold he never saw his abductors, who kept him near some mountain-top.

Pope Said to Set Polish Trip Dates

ROME, March 7 (NYT).—A Polish prelate in the Vatican said yesterday that plans for a visit to Poland by Pope Paul VI this year had reached a stage where dates were being discussed.

The journey would be the first by a pontiff to a Communist-ruled country.

The prelate mentioned May 3, Aug. 15 and Aug. 28 as possible dates. He said it was more likely that Pope Paul would fly to Poland in August than on May 3, the day when pilgrims from all over the country traditionally flock to Czestochowa, the nation's foremost Roman Catholic shrine.

Sharp Reduction In Stolen Air Tickets

Sharp Reduction
In the last four months, police efforts and airline security measures have sharply reduced the problem in Los Angeles, where, officials say, well over 5,000 fraudulent tickets were used last year to fly to Europe, Japan, the Caribbean, Hawaii and points throughout the United States.

With improved security in Los Angeles, until now the major center of ticket stealing, officials say there has been a surge in the number of purloined tickets presented to airlines in Las Vegas, Honolulu, San Francisco, Chicago, Miami and New York, which has been an area of major illicit airline ticket trafficking for several years.

Envoy's Negotiations Affected Canceling of U.S. Ship's Visit Aids Anti-U.S. Camp in Chile

By Juan de Onis

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 7 (NYT).—Washington's last-minute barring of a visit to Chile by the U.S. aircraft carrier Enterprise has dismayed the Chilean military and reinforced the most anti-American elements around President Salvador Allende Gossens.

Relations between Chile and the United States have been delicate since Mr. Allende's leftist government took office in November and the abrupt rejection of the port call at Valparaiso last Sunday has raised serious uncertainties about Washington's policy here.

These uncertainties have adversely affected the discussions that the U.S. Ambassador, Edward M. Korry, had developed with some principal government figures on issues affecting U.S. interests. Chief among these issues is the compensation to be paid for private investments that the Allende administration plans to nationalize, such as the big U.S. copper interests.

Gierek Warns Poles Against Subversion

WARSAW, March 7 (UPI).—Edward Gierek, Poland's Communist party chief, warned today against "centers of hostile subversion" which he said are trying to undermine the Polish nation.

Speaking to a party conference in Katowice, Mr. Gierek went on against the "burgers" who free play of political forces on one side and "anarchistic tendencies" on the other.

The Polish leader, who repudiated Wladyslaw Gomulka nearly 10 months ago, seemed to be reminding the nation that Communist discipline would not be sacrificed while new policies were being established.

Peking Alleges Harassment in Gulf of Tonkin

HONG KONG, March 7 (NYT).—Communist China accused the United States and South Vietnam today of a "deliberate provocation" against two Chinese fishing boats in the Gulf of Tonkin and issued a "strong protest."

According to Hsinhua, the Peking press agency, the fishing boats were harassed by an American warship and a military aircraft and fired on by South Vietnamese vessels. South Vietnamese Navy men allegedly boarded one of the fishing boats, but the Chinese craft "returned safe and sound" to China.

Four Parties In Norway Form Cabinet

OSLO, March 7 (NYT).—Four political parties that led up Norway's former coalition government agreed yesterday to form a new government under Kjell Bondevik, a cabinet minister in the administration resigned on Tuesday.

Mr. Bondevik, who was minister of church and education in the coalition government, is a member of the Christian Folk party. If accepted, he will replace Per Borten of the Center party who resigned as premier after admitting responsibility for leakage of a confidential report on Norway's application to the European Economic Community.

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50th Anniversary

Austrian Presidential Campaign a Weathervane, Has Few Issues

By Don M. Latimore

VIENNA (UPI)—Campaigning for Austria's fifth president in the presidential election is under way at a meeting of the government today.

The 74 million citizens of Austria are assembling in a "national assembly" to elect a president for a five-year term. The campaign is being held in a winter that is not only cold but also has a heavy snow cover.

For the first time in the history of Austria, the campaign is being held in a winter that is not only cold but also has a heavy snow cover.

Why an Army?

Conscious of the Communist forces stationed behind 555 miles of frontier with Czechoslovakia and Hungary, many Austrians question the need for their midsize army. A petition campaign began last year to abolish the military and turn its disaster relief and police-keeping functions over to the police. That threat of unilateral disarmament, a startling break with tradition in a country which once ruled most of Southeastern Europe under the Austro-Hungarian Empire, prompted a campaign pledge from Mr. Kreisky to "reorganize" the army and to reduce the draft to six months.

For the opera-loving Vienna, parliament since then has provided a running performance, minus music but complete with ringing conservative rhetoric, about "an army for any occasion."

Meanwhile, still serving for nine months, drafted go out on maneuvers which result, according to conventional country-side wisdom, in a rush to maternity clinics nine months later.

While prices are rising, the Austrian worker still pays only about 5 percent of his income for housing, and has one of the world's most comprehensive welfare and social security systems.

While neo-fascists are active up elsewhere in Europe today, Austria's 400,000 former Nazi party members, barred from forming a party, have made no significant move to organize. Anti-Semitic actions occasionally attributed to them may strike a responsive popular chord in some places, and a few Jewish survivors of Nazism are among those still struggling to repossess their former homes and belongings, but it is clear that the ideas of Adolf Hitler, a native son, remain effectively buried.

The tiny Communist party, legal under the 1955 State Treaty,



Franz Jonas

has only 26,000 members and 100 parliamentary seats. Split between Maoists and Mao-writes, the party agitates rather fruitfully among factory workers and has little or no appeal for Austria's younger generation.

Recently, large red posters appeared on walls in Vienna proclaiming, as did Thomas Mann, that "anti-Communism is the great folly of our epoch." While the posters are unsigned, Vienna-ese quip that the impoverished party has obviously had a new injection of Kremlin money.

Every Sunday morning, most Austrians get up early to listen to a half-hour satirical broadcast over the state-owned radio network. The program, inaugurated in the former American occupation zone, is called "Der Watschenmann," literally "boon-the-sars man," after a paper-mache statue in Vienna's Prater amusement park. A 19th century tradition has it that slapping the Watschenmann relieves one's anger, and hundreds of Viennese daily pay a small sum to cuff the statue.

Two Sundays ago, the program vented its barbed wrath about two problems, which went some way toward demonstrating the magnitude of Austria's current

troubles. First, Der Watschenmann complained about a law exempting the 165 deputies of parliament and the 50 upper house members from paying taxes, making them the only tax-free citizens in the country, except prostitutes. (Emperor Franz Josef decreed that the government should not take "dirty money" from the earnings of streetwalkers.) The broadcast needed the conservatives, now in

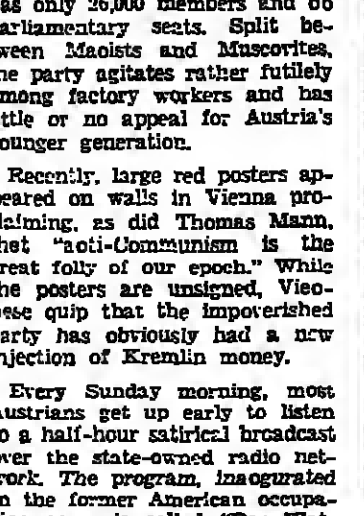


Kurt Waldheim

the opposition, for suddenly opposing a law that they themselves had enacted several years ago.

Parking in Vienna's City Hall Square was the other problem. Der Watschenmann voiced the outrage of the capital's drivers at the ban on parking imposed after construction of an underground garage with hourly charges beneath the large downtown square. The program charged that the above-ground parking ban was unfair at best, and applauded the Austrian Automobile Club which drove a car into the middle of the square and left it there in solitary defiance, defying police to issue a ticket which they knew would then be contested through the courts.

Not the least of the worries of Vienna's city fathers is the problem of pigeons, proliferating faster, they say, than the strategic nuclear weapons American and Soviet negotiators return here this month to discuss. Unlike the SALT talks, there is hope for a speedy solution on the pigeon front. Over the years, the plump gray birds have pecked at and stained every monument and church in this baroque capital. When bird nets and poison failed, officials set aside \$12,000 for development of a pigeon birth-control pill.



Bruno Kreisky

Aside from political differences, there are more theoretical than real, arising from their party affiliations. The two main serious divergences only in name, whether or not to retain the government's elaborate pomp and circumstance traditionally surrounding the presidency. Mr. Jonas, a master of ceremony in a country where tradition dies hard, wants no compromise.

Mr. Kreisky, 60, is a stocky red-haired intellectual who operates as a "doer" as does his friend West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, under the influence of Scandinavian Social Democracy. Both men spent the war years in Scandinavia. Mr. Kreisky was an economist and free-lance journalist. For seven years until 1968 he was Austria's foreign minister, promoting normal relations with Eastern Europe and the West. Waldheim, and slowly moving the country toward still-to-be achieved association with the Common Market over Kremlin objections.

Despite his Jewish ancestry, Mr. Kreisky was elected Socialist party chairman in 1967 and drew the party's support, making it the largest parliamentary party for the first time in four decades. They captured 48.3 percent of the popular vote, but were left with only 50 seats in the absolute majority of 95 in the National Council (national council) because of an outdated electoral system which favored the conservative rural districts. The conservative People's party, or "Black," who dominated government coalitions for the first two postwar years and then ruled alone, now hold 78 seats.



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Weathervane

The real significance of this presidential election will be as clear as a weathervane of voter opinion that will determine the fate of the year-old minority government headed by Chancellor Bruno Kreisky.

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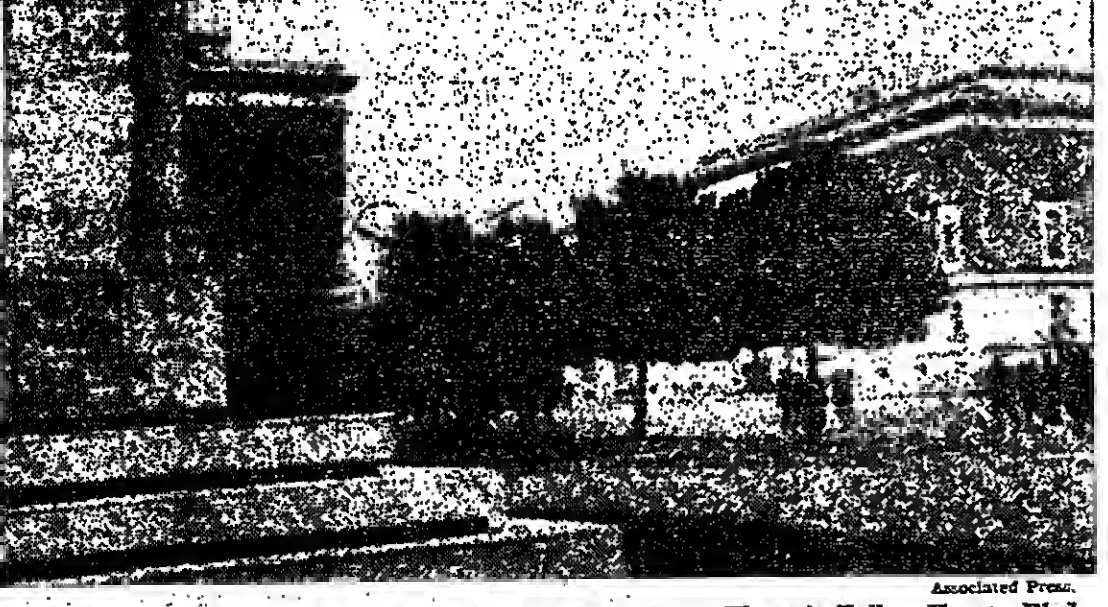
Minority Trial

When coalition talks broke down after the 1970 elections, Mr. Kreisky with President Jonas's permission embarked on the potentially hazardous experiment of forming the country's first minority government.

He has survived, but without any notable legislative achievement. Should Mr. Jonas be re-elected president by a healthy margin, Mr. Kreisky is expected to seek an absolute majority in new general elections. If Mr. Waldheim wins or comes close, the conservatives in parliament may force Mr. Kreisky into a losing coalition with the country's current hotbeds: minor-issue cutting the military draft term from nine to six months.

Under the Austrian State Treaty of 1955, the Big Four occupying powers withdrew their troops and permitted independence. Austria's neutrality, demanded by the Soviet Union, remains unchanged. A constitutional amendment declared Austria's permanent neutrality and limited the size of the army to a maximum of 65,000 men to defend its sovereignty and neutrality with all possible means.

Every year about 30,000 draftees are called up for nine months, pushed through six weeks of basic training and set to work "guarding" Austria's frontiers, digging at after landslides or floods, preparing ski slopes for major winter competitions and servicing the 90 planes in the air force. The draftees, paid ten schillings (40 cents) a day, are often permitted to sleep at home. They serve under a permanent volunteer of-



One of the few Stalin monuments in Eastern Europe on Tirana's Fallen Heroes Blvd.

A Rare Visit to a Small Country: 2 Million Albanians Cling to Past

By Herbert Smit

TIRANA, Albania (AP)—Communist Albania has just begun its fifth five-year economic plan. The rare Western visitor might wonder what became of the first four.

The mountainous country, about the size of Sicily, is tucked between Yugoslavia, Greece and the Adriatic Sea. It displays a backwardness unmatched by any other European nation.

This two million Albanians seem scarcely aware they are behind the times.

Except for an elite group of party and state functionaries, the average Albanian has no means to compare his situation with living conditions elsewhere. Foreign newspapers and magazines are not available. The few bookshops in this capital keep some dusty paperback copies of Marxist literature in French or Italian in their display windows.

Albania's strongman, 62-year-old Communist party boss Enver Hoxha—pronounced Hodsha—rules the country with an iron fist. His only foreign ally, Communist China, has a huge embassy in Tirana. Nevertheless in three days a visitor to Tirana saw only four Chinese in Mao-type blue and gray uniforms.

How much economic aid actually comes from China is impossible to gauge after a brief and closely guided visit that included a breath-taking 33-mile bus trip over the mountains to Elbasan.

A twisting asphalt road cuts narrowly through vineyards and fruit plantations and across the 3,583-foot Krabe Pass to Elbasan, an industrial center of wood, oil, cement, tobacco and metal plants. The population is 400,000.

Mr. Hoxha is omnipresent. His name or the sign "Lav Enver"—Glory to Enver—stands out on hills, engraved into the chalk-stone or meticulously laid in white stones on the roadside.

Signs proclaiming "Glory to the Albanian Workers' Party" can be seen everywhere: on house walls,

and adults who gathered at their hotel. The Albanians backed off without a word.

A stroll through the dimly lit side streets of Tirana at night is both revealing and depressing. The lack of traffic means an eerie quiet occasionally interrupted by the sputtering engine of a late bus.

The window of a state-owned mechanic's shop displays a Chinese-made bicycle selling for 295 leks—\$71 at the official exchange rate. A cheaply made folding baby carriage is \$38.

The average monthly salary of an industrial worker is about 600 leks or \$50, a guide said.

Staple food is relatively cheap. A two-pound loaf of dark rye bread costs about 16 cents. Meat is around 60 cents a pound. A pack of 20 cigarettes costs 30 cents. The guide said there is no rationing of food or commodities.

According to official figures, more than 90 percent of all Albanian villages now have electricity; agricultural production last year was about 75 percent higher than 1966; there are now 10,000 tractors compared with 10 in 1945.

At the end of World War II, 75 percent of the population could neither read nor write. Last year, the government says, some 500,000 children and teen-agers—one fourth of the population—attended compulsory school or were enrolled at universities and colleges. It reports literacy has practically disappeared.

Despite the economic blockade of the Soviets, we march forward in economy, culture and science," a guide boasted.

Asked why this scenic country with its beautiful Adriatic beaches does not open its frontiers to foreign tourists, the guide said: "We rely on our own resources. We don't need foreign exchange at the cost of letting 'bad' tourists into our country. People take snapshots of poorly clad old women and go home to write bad books and magazine articles about us. 'Good' tourists who will travel in groups and delegations are always welcome, however."

Safe for Pedestrians

The short "Boulevard of the Fallen Heroes of the Nation," leading southward to Tirana University, could easily accommodate six or eight lanes of auto traffic. But pedestrians use it without danger day or night. Cars, buses, horse-drawn wagons and cyclists pass rarely. The few cars are mainly Fiat.

On this boulevard Albania also keeps a memento of the days when relations with Moscow were warm—possibly the only Stalin monument in Eastern Europe. It stands 10 feet high. An Albanian guide said: "He was a great man. We are proud to have his monument and we will keep it forever."

Even well-kept parks, clean boulevards and some impressive university buildings cannot overcome the general impression of drabness. The prevailing colors are dark blue, dark gray, dark brown. Dark-colored plastic raincoats create a uniformity on the streets.

The language barrier and police surveillance discourage contacts between Western visitors and Albanians. West German soccer stars, officials and sports writers tried to distribute chocolates and oranges to a crowd of children

More than 30 defense witnesses have testified that the captain had told the company during a briefing on March 15, 1968, "to destroy everything" at My Lai 4 during the assault the next day, and they believed that "everything" included men, women and children. And during his two-and-a-half days on the stand, Lt. Calley, the 37-year-old former leader of the company's first platoon, over and over again pointed the finger of responsibility for all that happened at My Lai 4.

And there have been other moments—not the least two weeks ago when Lt. Calley took the witness stand—when it almost appeared that it was Capt. Medina, the 34-year-old former commander of C Company First Battalion, 20th Infantry, who was on trial for the murder of 103 unarmed Vietnamese civilians at My Lai 4.

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At Calley Trial Medina, Unseen Presence, to Testify

By Richard Hammer

FORT BENNING, Ga. (UPI)—Ever since the court-martial of 1st Lt. William L. Calley Jr. began here early in November, an unseen presence has hovered over the courtroom.

This week Capt. Ernest I. Medina sought his day in court.

Friday the presiding judge ordered him and Col. Oren K. Henderson, the brigade commander, and Sgt. David Mitchell, Lt. Calley's platoon sergeant, to be prepared to testify at the trial, with Col. Henderson ordered to be ready by Tuesday, the others the next day.

Though, up to now, Capt. Medina has been no closer than his present station at Fort Meade in Atlanta, 100 miles away, there have been many moments during the past five months when his name has dominated the proceedings.

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Ernest I. Medina

legal reasoning went, then the government would vouching for his credibility. Since he may be court-martialed too, the Army had no desire to see this kind of acknowledgment of the captain's veracity.

Capt. Medina's lawyers saw this denial as an attempt by the Army "to have its cake and eat it, too," as one of them put it. The Army, he said, "wants to convict Calley on the basis that he did everything on his own and then it wants to convict Medina on the basis that everything that was done there came from his orders. I don't see how they can have it both ways."

Early last week the captain's civilian counsel, F. Lee Bailey,

filed a petition with the Court of Military Appeals charging a "conspiracy" on the part of Army Secretary Stanley R. Resor and other high officials to prevent Capt. Medina from testifying. Capt. Daniel, Mr. Bailey contended, should be permitted to call Capt. Medina to rebut the claims of Lt. Calley.

Friday, the presiding judge ruled that Capt. Medina would be called.

Jurors

Judge Kennedy had told the jurors last Wednesday that at the end of the rebuttal testimony they could, with his approval, call any witness they wished. The judge specifically mentioned Capt. Medina as a possible candidate. And the jurors promptly announced that they wanted to hear the captain.

The jury began compiling a list of other witnesses as well-including Col. Henderson and Maj. Gen. Samuel W. Koster, commander of the Americal Division at the time of the My Lai attack. Gen. Koster, one witness said last week, forestalled an on-the-spot investigation of the incident.

As it recessed for the weekend Friday, the court left open the possibility that Gen. Koster might be called. The prosecution said it might want Gen. Koster to appear, depending on the testimony given this week. With the growing list of jury witnesses plus at least a score of prosecution rebuttal witnesses, this court-martial which began as the leaves were turning in western Georgia could still be in progress long after the first buds of spring appear.

Psychic Tremors in L.A.

Others cling to their mothers or lose their appetites or won't go to school.

One 10-year-old girl wakes up thinking someone is in the house ready to kill her. A 4-year-old boy is terrified that everything will fall of the wall. In Dennis's case—that is not his real name—sleeping with the youngest child is "a way of becoming a baby again," Dr. Howard said.

Fears, Fantasies

Adults have similar difficulty sleeping and often feel weak and helpless, according to Sam Popovsky, the chief psychiatric social worker at Northridge Hospital.

The quake was so traumatic because it was so sudden and unpredictable. "People have warning about a fire or a tornado," explained one psychiatrist, "they can pack up or at least run away. But this time they awoke in the dark with all hell breaking loose."

Children, in particular, woke up with all sorts of fears and fantasies. A common one was that their parents were fighting. Moreover, most children were in different rooms from their parents, and the separation aggravated their fright, Dr. Howard said.

He noted that the great Alaska quake of 1964, which occurred at 5 p.m., did not cause nearly the same trauma, explaining that most people were awake, it was still daylight and many families were gathered together eating dinner or preparing to eat.

For the first few weeks most people who visited psychiatrists were afraid of the Los Angeles quake itself or the possibility of another one. Now many of the patients seem to be suffering from deep-seated neuroses that were "triggered" by the tremor.

Quake's Big After-Shock Is Mental

By Steven V. Roberts

VAN NUYS, Calif., March 7 (UPI)—When the earthquake hit Los Angeles last month Dennis was a well-adjusted 6-year-old. Since then, he has insisted on sleeping in the same bed with his 3-year-old sister, the baby in the family. And any time his mother raises her voice he pleads, "Please don't yell, please don't yell."

Several days after the quake, a single woman in her thirties packed up and moved back to her family. "There was no way that she could stay around and face the fears alone," said her psychiatrist.

These are two of the thousands of people who are still suffering from the psychological after-shocks of the Los Angeles quake. More than three weeks later distraught victims are still asking for help; the mental damage caused by the tremor seems to be rivaling the physical damage.

The San Fernando Valley Child Guidance Clinic, here in Van Nuys, has seen about 600 children in person and treated 600 more over the phone. Last week it received an average of 25 calls a day.

Several other clinics in the San Fernando Valley, the area closest to the quake's center, have set up discussion groups for adults who want to talk out their fears.

Children Worst Off

The main problem is children. Dr. Stephen Howard, of the child guidance clinic, described some reactions:

"The symptoms are most severe at night. Some children won't go to sleep, or won't sleep in their own room, or won't go to the bathroom alone. Some who do go to sleep wake up screaming,

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On Not Showing the Flag

At a time when the American military presence is often a cause of turmoil and tragedy in host countries—Turkey is only the most recent example—it is paradoxical that an American military absence should create something of a crisis in Chile. The failure of the carrier Enterprise to pay a courtesy call at Valparaiso is in essence a tempest in a teapot, an example, possibly, of bureaucratic bungling rather than calculated policy. But the tempest itself is evidence of one of the most sobering facts about American power: its very existence.

There were practical reasons why the invitation of President Allende to the Enterprise might have been courteously turned aside. Showing a flag which is unwelcome to any sizable, or energetic, portion of the population visited can cause trouble. Even before the kidnappings in Ankara, calls by the Sixth Fleet in Turkish ports entailed rioting, although official relations between Turkey and the United States are excellent, and Turkey is an ally in NATO.

In Chile, the attitude toward the United States is certainly ambivalent, to put it mildly. And if one wants to go back in history, there was a visit by the USS Baltimore to Valparaiso in 1891 which brought Chile and the United States to the brink of war, when a liberty party from the cruiser was mobbed in the streets.

But the abrupt decision in Washington to forbid the Enterprise from stopping at Valparaiso, after Mr. Allende's invitation, and after plans had been made for formal receptions, was merely stupid. Naturally, there is much discussion and many guesses

as to who advised what, and why, with respect to the nay-saying, and speculation as to how the episode will affect relations between Washington and Santiago, as well as among the various factions of the Chilean government.

But the real lesson of the affair lies in the dilemma it reveals. An American landing in, say, Lebanon, was one aspect of American power. American refusal to intervene in the Nigerian civil war was another: negative, perhaps, but nonetheless a function of power, not of powerlessness. Had the Enterprise visited Valparaiso in the teeth of even covert resistance by the Allende government, it would surely have been called part of a plan of "political and economic aggression" against Chile. And those were the very words used by the secretary-general of the Socialist party in Chile when the Enterprise was forbidden to stop in the Chilean port.

President Nixon has been working toward what is called, in current jargon, a lower American profile in foreign affairs. And he has had some success in this venture. But certainly until that lowered profile is accepted as normal, mere abstentions can be seen as dramatic. The fact that this may have been intended in the episode of the Enterprise—unless, indeed, it was largely the result of frictions between the State Department and the Defense Department, as may well be the case—does not alter the fact that the American military potential bulks large in the world today. That has to be considered, in whatever way the potential may be used, abused, or unused.

Security of Israel's Borders

Secretary-General Thant has made clear that the future of peace in the Middle East depends heavily on Israel. Israel's failure so far to commit herself to the withdrawal provisions of the Security Council Resolution of Nov. 22, 1967, has seriously jeopardized negotiations at the United Nations and embarrassed her friends there.

For more than three years Washington has strongly supported Israel's demand that the Arabs accept their obligations under the Security Council resolution outlining the principles of a Middle East settlement and that Arab leaders declare their willingness to sign a peace agreement with Israel. In the absence of clear evidence that the Arab states were prepared to move seriously toward peace, American diplomacy has firmly resisted efforts by the Arabs and the Soviet Union at the United Nations to force Israel to make unilateral concessions.

But now that Egypt has responded positively to UN Ambassador Jarring's recent initiative, signifying readiness to comply with the terms of the Security Council resolution, it is increasingly difficult for the United States to object to international demands that Israel do likewise, especially in respect to withdrawal from most of the conquered territory.

President Nixon made clear in his State of the World message that the United States government continued to support the interpretation of the withdrawal provisions as spelled out by Secretary of State Rogers on Dec. 9, 1969: "We believe that while recognized political boundaries must be established

and agreed upon by the parties, any changes in the pre-existing lines should not reflect the weight of conquest and should be confined to insubstantial alterations required for mutual security. We do not support expansionism. We believe troops must be withdrawn as the resolution provides."

This does not mean that Americans are insensitive to the deeply felt concern of Israelis for their country's future security. The United States responded with massive new military and economic assistance when the Israelis were threatened last fall by Soviet-Egyptian violations of the cease-fire. President Nixon has repeated his pledge of direct American support for international guarantees of a final peace settlement. As a further warranty of the United States commitment to Israel's survival, the administration might find it timely now to give consideration to Senator Fulbright's proposal of last summer for a supplementary bilateral defense pact with Israel to back up any United Nations guarantee. Under present circumstances this suggestion seems to us to have more validity than it did six months ago.

Israel's basic demand for secure borders strikes a responsive chord in this country. But the Israelis must be persuaded that borders acknowledged by their neighbors and guaranteed by the international community will prove in the long run to be more secure than borders seized by force and held in defiance of world opinion and of persisting hostility from the former occupants.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Nixon's Strategy?

It is now clear that the threat of an invasion of North Vietnam, which President Thieu makes more and more often in public, far from irritating Mr. Nixon, suits a deliberate tactic on his part. The question is not to alarm American public opinion over while shedding enough doubt to make the leaders in Hanoi hesitate to send to the Laotian front a certain number of units normally assigned to the defense of North Vietnamese territory. The ambiguity can be even more easily fostered—Mr. Nixon probably will not fail to do so—since it is already known that USAF activity on North Vietnamese territory is to take even greater proportions in the coming days.

Nasser and Sadat

When President Nasser died last September the Western world, as well as the Arab world, was full of lamentations that Egypt had lost the only leader whose prestige was great enough for her to launch serious peace initiatives with Israel or even talk of recognizing that country's sovereignty. Yet after six months his successor, the quiet and undramatic President Sadat, has done just that, thereby seizing the initiative from the Israelis on the battleground of diplomacy. It

is an object lesson that no man, however great, is indispensable. In Cairo, as in Paris, an idealist has been succeeded as head of state by a pragmatist, and the mixture is proving a beneficial one.

—From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

Problems in Turkey

Undoubtedly, the ascertainment of the real quality of the organizers of the current unrest in Turkey makes even heavier the responsibilities of the Turkish government, which in the name of "democracy" persistently refused to take the required draconian steps against these gangsters, before they could kidnap the soldiers of an allied country and threaten them with execution.

Turkey can only be saved from chaos by a decisive intervention of her armed forces. And fortunately for the neighboring country, it seems that this moment is not far off.

—From Nea Politia (Athens).

Trudeau's Marriage

Now he has won this beautiful bride. Long may swing Mr. Trudeau continue to provide cheering headlines. Long may his efforts to build up Canada's economy and international influence prosper. Good luck to this honeymooning premier.

—From the Sunday Express (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

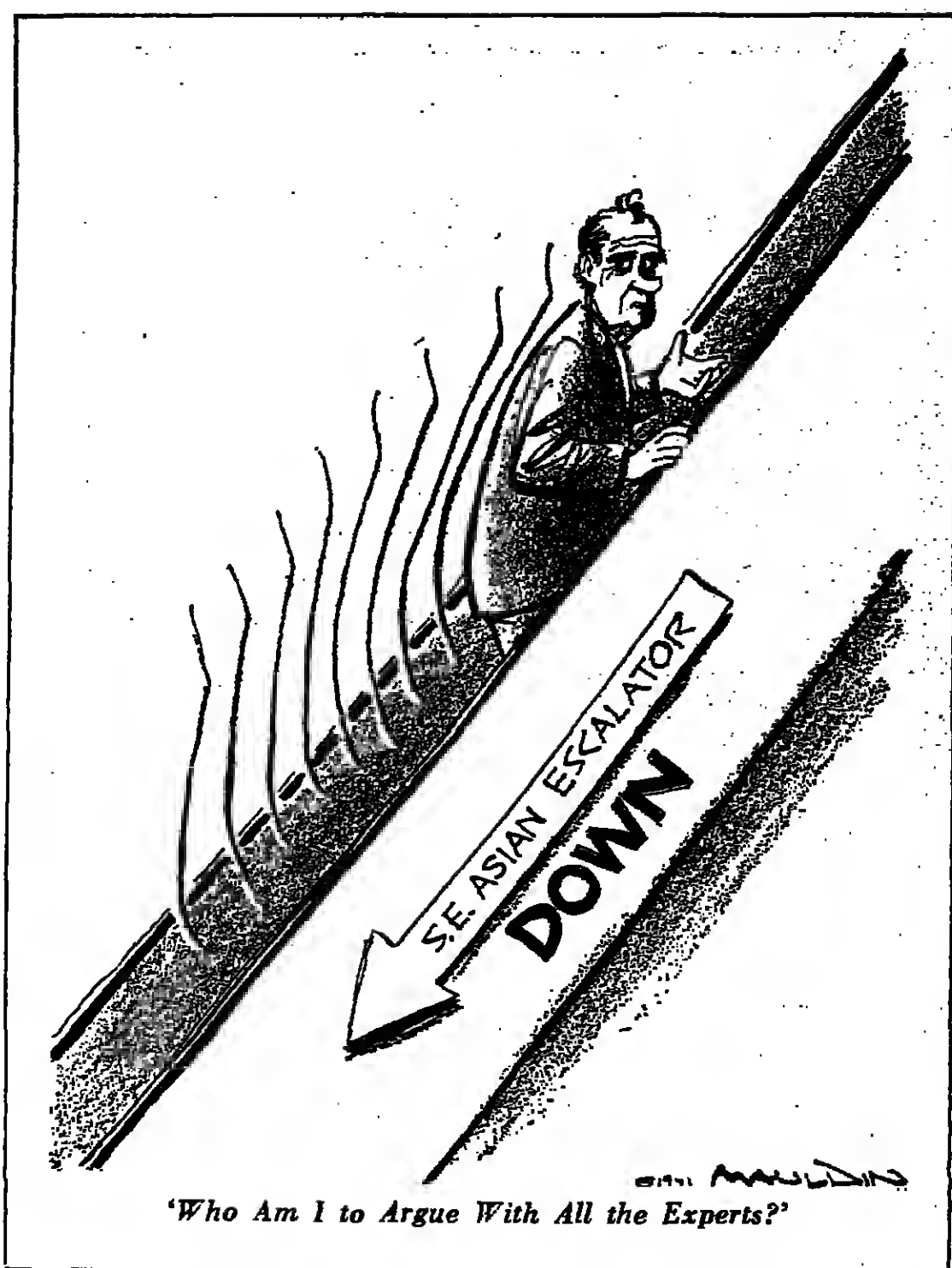
March 8, 1896

PRETORIA—The former President Kruger congratulated Mr. Steyn, the newly-elected President of the Orange Free State, and referred to the closer union which had naturally been brought about by recent events between the two Republics, concluding by expressing the hope that the ties binding the Free State to the South African Republic might be drawn still closer.

Fifty Years Ago

March 8, 1921

ROME—No incidents of any kind were reported from Florence and the surrounding region. At Castle-Moderrato, however, a Fascist demonstration was fired on from the Labor Exchange. The Fascist attacked the building and after a short resistance the Communists surrendered. In the course of the fighting four persons were killed and twelve wounded. Two hundred arrests were made by the police.



Who Am I to Argue With All the Experts?

'A Land Fit for Heroes?'

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—So "the boys," as we call them, are coming back from the war, but what are they bringing back? And what are they bringing back with them—what thoughts, what dreams, what habits?

It is easier to answer the first question than the second. They are coming back to a divided country, which has five million unemployed and a dwindling market for unskilled labor; a fabulously rich country with a shortage of houses as well as jobs, and a surplus of inflation and social tension—scarcely "a land fit for heroes."

We do not know what they are bringing back with them, but we know they are no longer "boys." They are men trained in violence and guerrilla warfare, many of them no doubt resentful of their contemporaries who stared at home, many more brutalized by battle or corrupted by cheap strong dope, all of them expecting, and rightfully too, useful work and a decent life.

No doubt a majority of them, as in past wars, will slip back under the orderly and civilizing routine of work and family. General Westmoreland, for example, is persuaded that the discipline of Army life will prove to be a stronger and more lasting force than the brutality or the corruption.

A Debt

Still, even if he is right, even if they are not a problem or a danger, they are surely a debt. At least on this we should be able to agree, regardless of our views on the war. It is not a debt that can await the slow return of "full employment" or "stable prices," both of which may be far down the road. Many of them are going to be mental casualties or even prisoners of war at home—restless, frustrated, and out of work.

The government, of course, is conscious of all this. There is a demobilization program designed to ease the transition back to civilian life, hospital care for the wounded, educational assistance for the yearners, medical and psychiatric help for the dope addicts—even a careful security watch just in case—but the sum of all this is pitifully small compared to the magnitude of the problem.

Lately there has been a lot of talk in Washington about priorities, allocation of resources, revenue sharing, and local responsibility for local problems. The Congress is deeply divided on all these. The Senate has not even been able to agree on its own rules of procedure. Let alone getting down to legislating on urgent questions of policy.

The returning veterans, however, are a special question, a first priority, an obvious test for revenue sharing and local responsibility, and they need federal money and special local help much faster than they are getting it now.

What is happening in most cases, despite the help of veterans' organizations and federal assistance, is that most of them are thrown in with the rest of the unemployed to seek jobs or welfare as best they can. During the autumn months of 1970, according to the latest figures, public welfare increased faster than ever before, partly as a result of returning veterans, and the increase already threatens to drive welfare costs up at least \$1.3 billion above the estimates in President Nixon's 1972 budget.

In explaining the steep rise in the nation's unemployed during the last year, the administration has "blamed" much of it on the reduction in the armed forces and the layoffs in factories working for the Pentagon, but very little has been said of the human plight of the returning veterans.

The politics of this problem are not an insuperable barrier. Few federal legislators of whatever persuasion are prepared to vote against appropriations for veterans' jobs, even if this means financing public service work under the states, cities, counties and municipalities of the country.

The Cost

Meanwhile, much could be done by private employers in every community, if separate lists of local veterans were compiled and local committees were established to help employ the veterans as a first priority.

At the present time the major complaint in Washington, both in the executive and the legislative

branches of the government, is that officials feel trapped in vast controversies and cannot get action on new welfare, housing, or job training projects.

On the conduct of the war, there is of course a bitter stalemate. On the conditions of a negotiated peace and on the future of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos it is the same. But the problem of the veterans is not a major divisive issue. The debt and the danger are widely recognized, but somehow they have been shored aside by the more dramatic political and economic arguments.

Seldom a speech is made here about the war without verbal tribute being paid to the men of the expeditionary force, and to the extraordinary sacrifices they have made under conditions unprecedented in the history of the armed forces.

But this does not really help the veterans. They need money and jobs, and the cost of providing them is likely to be far less in the long run than the cost of paying for the consequences of indifference.

Presidential Agents

By C. L. Sulzberger

NEW YORK—The argument about Henry Kissinger's status and special powers is only a new version of an old tale. For more than 80 years American Presidents have made a habit of assigning special diplomatic powers to persons in whom they reposed particular confidence and who where neither elected nor appointed to regular office in the established manner.

Thus, Woodrow Wilson had Col. Edward M. House, who served as a more important adviser on diplomatic subjects than Secretaries of State William Jennings Bryan or his successor, Robert Lansing.

Franklin D. Roosevelt virtually ignored Secretary Cordell Hull on many matters. First he paid particular attention to Sumner Welles, who at least came from the career foreign service. Subsequently, Harry Hopkins was a far more important counselor than the Secretary of State.

John F. Kennedy indicated from the start that he did not intend to exaggerate the influence of his State Department. First he appointed Menem Williams an assistant secretary, then Chester Bowles as undersecretary—before he even got around to designating their boss, Dean Rusk.

Obviously Kennedy relied more on his brother Robert (then Attorney General), and the coordinating and drafting ability of McGeorge Bundy (who held a White House role similar then to Kissinger's) than he did on Rusk.

Lyndon Johnson inherited the Bundy machine and relied on it before installing Walt Rostow as its boss. Rostow exercised much influence in weighing choices on various policy decisions. Rusk, a fervently loyal man, stayed on with Johnson but his authority never gained.

Dulles View

Thus, it may be seen, there is nothing new to the U.S. governing system in having unusually influential presidential diplomatic advisers. Indeed, on Oct. 11,

1948, I raised the subject with John Foster Dulles during a Paris lunch not long before Truman's surprise victory over Dewey. Neither Dulles nor I imagined for a moment the invincible Democrat would win.

"I asked point blank" (according to my notes) "if Dulles would be Secretary of State. He said: 'I haven't yet decided. Nothing has been formally fixed.' He was not certain whether he wanted the job. He might prefer a position like Harry Hopkins under Roosevelt, or Colonel House under Wilson who had 'much more fun.' Dulles complained the Secretary of State is too tied up with political maneuvers and party obligations."

Dulles went on, in effect, to combine the two jobs under Eisenhower. He joined the position of immediate adviser and special envoy to that of principal cabinet member. Nobody else has ever managed to do this.

The only Presidents primarily concerned with foreign policy were those of the world war and post-world war eras. All (with the exception of Eisenhower) believed in personal authority over U.S. diplomatic actions.

The Custom

The result is that there have been only two notably strong Secretaries of State during that period: Dean Acheson under Truman and Dulles under Eisenhower. Truman managed the extraordinary feat of being a forceful foreign policy President who at the same time had a forceful Secretary of State. Dulles managed the equally extraordinary feat of being both a forceful Secretary of State and an outstanding special envoy.

The increasing custom has been for Presidents to assume an increasing role in diplomatic decisions as the U.S. assumes an increasing role in world affairs. And, for the most part, this method requires immediate access to a White House adviser with his own staff ready to deal with instant problems.

The U.S.'s Neighbor To the South

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON—Americans talk about the Soviet pressures exerted on the Eastern European states adjacent to the U.S.S.R., but they often forget about the pressures the United States exerts on the two nations which border this country. The parallels are inexact, of course, but big neighbors do have something in common in the eyes of the smaller nations close at hand.

Much has been written about Canada's growing sense of independence of the United States since Premier Trudeau came to power in Ottawa. Less is said about the case of Mexico to the south of us.

A recent sojourn in Mexico, essentially a holiday, has brought home to me how little attention most Americans, including the great bulk of the press, pay to this neighbor. We should do better.

Canada, with only 21 million people, the majority of whom share our tongue, is much more like the United States than Mexico, a nation of some 50 million with a Spanish and Indian inheritance and languages. Furthermore, Canada has a parliamentary form of democracy easy to understand whereas Mexico with its long-ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party (IRP) operates under a unique form of one-party democracy.

Echeverria's Policies

The new president, Luis Echeverria, spends most of his week-ends fishing from Acapulco City hither and yon into the hinterland, often to places that had never seen a chief executive before. He recently rolled back some basic food prices to help fight inflation and his party-controlled Congress is revamping its land reform law, which originated with the 1910 revolution.

Echeverria has even publicly recognized that Mexico's fast-growing birth rate presents a problem, as indeed it does in a land where so many are still so poor despite the growth of a middle class.

Others by foreign investors about the new administration's attitude, even under requirements of 51 percent Mexican ownership, are constantly being calmed by government spokesmen. It is big news, then, when banker David Rockefeller appears on

Mexican TV in fluent Spanish to laud Mexico's investment climate, even if he did speak fears by some "over-Mexicanization of industry... in the distant future."

Mexico, like many developing nations, wants more foreign capital but it does not want to be overwhelmed, especially the giant to the north. It was American tourists and their dollars and it is increasingly attractive as a sunny retirement home for thousands of Americans though there are complaints of the regulations still are stringent for such people.

Fundamental to Mexican foreign policy is the doctrine of non-intervention, easy to understand when one remembers that American investors are a sorry chaff in our history south of the Grande. The Marines' "about their exploits at the Battle of Montezuma" seems rather different when one looks at heroic statues of the caudillo died trying to hold them on the edge of Chapultepec Castle.

Sense of Pride

Pride is a useful ingredient for any society and it is a vital element in Mexico today. We I was there; a flap device when it turned out that the shipment of Mexican strawberries to Britain has been critical because the shippers pulled off old trick of covering the strawberries with a top layer of bananas. "Nothing less than shock," one paper called this, adding "With all of the official emphasis on quality products for export during the last year and a half it would seem that Mexican industry would put its best foot forward in such a tentative operation." And: "It might be to remember the penalties Aztecs imposed on their merchants when cheating was discovered."

Essential tranquility in American-Mexican relations marks the current scene. Long gone are the days of bitterness over the prohibition of American oil companies. President Johnson settled one lingering border issue in President Nixon, too, seems to have a feel for Mexican attitudes. To keep it that way, require continuing attention to the bi-power-medium power relation between these two neighbors just as in the case of Canada.

Letters

Right, Left Wrong

In response to Mr. Rector's letter (HT, March 1) on liberals and conservatives their attitude to man and his environment: The real dividing line is not between conservatives and liberals, but between those who consider all other citizens than their privileged selves to be infants, and those who believe that individuals are free, responsible beings. Both left and right speak the same language in different accents. Where the latter will say that man is a poor victim, an unhappy but basically good child who needs material indulgence to go straight, the rightist will say that man is a spoiled brat, basi-

cally undisciplined, who needs continuing to go straight. The right of law and order. In Communist countries the two go hand in hand: the happy Socialist citizen has free doctors, free medicine, free concerts, free schools at school books, dirt cheap (if inadequate) housing and amount of law and order that you have to see to believe beyond he is not "mature" enough to think for himself.

America was founded on by freedom and individual responsibility, and grew up on it, led before "right" or "left" talk set along to paint their artificial colors and obscure the view.

SUZANNE POMMELLET, Meudon, France.

The Oil Firms

Mr. Maghame (HT Feb. 2) condemns the rich (oil companies) for preying on the poor. But he has picked the wrong horse.

The Arab oil producing countries are excellent examples of sheikdoms and military regimes keep the royalties to themselves.

Libya is a prime example. Royalties have been pouring for more than 6 years, yet "poor" remain poor. The employment ranges from 20 to 30 percent. Where is the money going? Perhaps Mr. Maghame feels that foreign companies should be charitable organizations in addition to paying a fair share of royalties to the countries' governments!

WILLIAM E. ROBINSON, Tripoli, Libya.

Art?

I see no indication that the Piersi Manzoni in Rome or other similar non-verbal communications are going to cease in the future. May I humbly suggest that the be refused to Art Interrogation. It is a sufficient distance from the study we have come to call Great Art to cause little doubt to the followers of this form of expression.

JEFFREY A. MCCANN, Rome.

اسلامی اخبار

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Domestic Bonds

Table of domestic bond sales with columns for Bond, Sales in \$1,000, High, Low, Last, and Net change.

Bonds

Table of bond sales with columns for Bond, Sales in \$1,000, High, Low, Last, and Net change.

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Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net change

Table of sales in \$1,000 with columns for Bond, Sales in \$1,000, High, Low, Last, and Net change.

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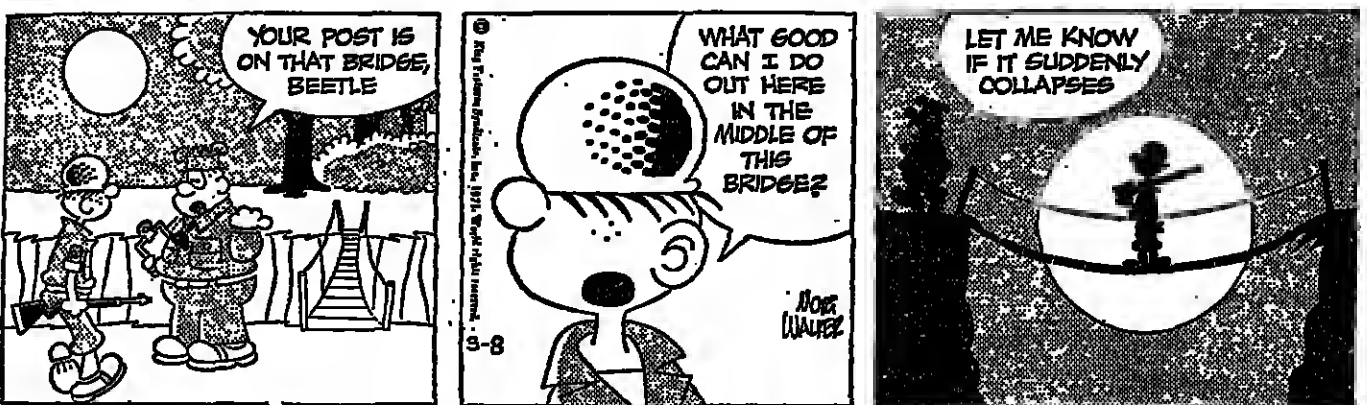
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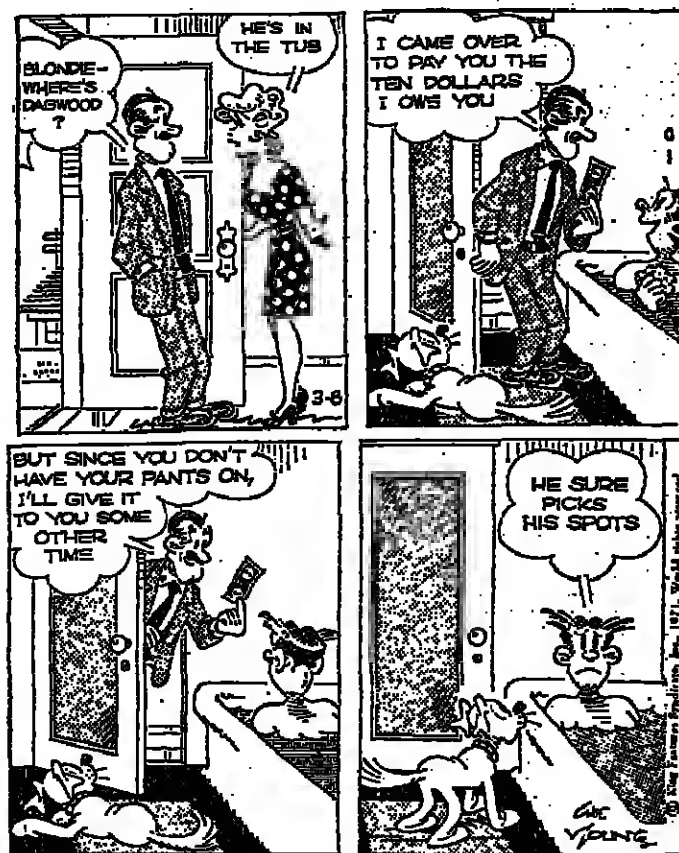
POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A new regime has begun unobtrusively at the American Contract Bridge League...

Goldberg, who is 43 years old, does not have the international reputation of his predecessors...

West's hand was not good enough for a normal opening bid, but he was in third seat...

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

Jumble puzzle grid with words ORKAB, CHEFT, ROSABB, ALCIME and a cartoon illustration.

Answers: FLANK, PROBE, UPHELD, PURITY. Saturday's Answers: He went to the psychiatrist because he kept dreaming about these - PINK PEOPLE.

BOOKS

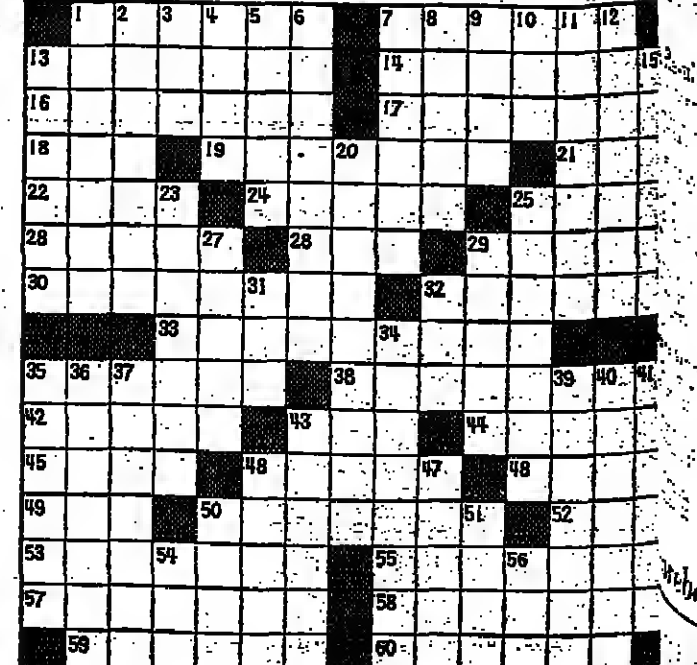
CONTEMPLATION IN A WORLD OF ACTION By Thomas Merton. Doubleday, 384 pp. \$7.95. THE MAN IN THE SYCAMORE TREE The Good Times and Hard Life of Thomas Merton By Edward Rice. Doubleday, 144 pp. Illustrated. \$7.95. Reviewed by Roderick MacLeish

FATHER Thomas Merton was at work on or left notes for five or six books at the time of his tragic death in Thailand in 1968. 'Contemplation in a World of Action' is a rather specialized one...

CROSSWORD

By Will W.

- ACROSS: 1 Belmont winner, 1955, or city in N.H. 7 Derby winner, 1958. 12 Predetermine. 14 Without weapons. 16 Vends again. 17 Vietnam band. 18 Harlem room. 19 Disappoint. 21 New Guinea port. 22 Swing around. 24 'Who's...'. 25 Curve. 26 Alabama city. 28 French conjunctions. 29 Count of jazz. 30 Spend the summer. 32 Classified. 33 Marine worm. 35 Roman orator. 38 Derby winner, 1887. 42 George Eliot's real name. 44 Tire mount. 45 Anta. 45 Hold on. 46 Art style. 48 Region. Abbr. 49 Explosive. 50 Measles. 52 Wire measure. 53 'I do' - tell you. 55 Period of decline. 57 Busy official in whodunits. 58 Conclusions. 59 Ancient ascetic. 60 Follows. DOWN: 1 Derby winner, 1956, or thread holders. 2 Triple Crown winner, 1946. 3 Sault. 4 Gall Derby winner, 1952. 5 Vacant. 6 Art lover. 7 Swellings. 8 of (impressed). 9 Horace or Thomas. 10 Three: Prefix. 11 Most sufficient. 12 Girl in 'Gone with the Wind'. 13 Tiller rope. Fr. 15 Transferred legally. 20 Derby winner, 1954, or decid. 23 Famous. 25 Farm pest. 27 Asserts strong. 29 Marina's sights. 31 I love: Lat. 32 Japanese coin. 34 Freakness winner, 1965. 35 Boston player. 36 Scott hero. 37 Namesakes of Pollock's twin. 39 Eight furlong. 40 Walks in a w. 41 U. S. inventor and others. 43 Drill abend. 46 abend. 47 Convent. 50 City of France. 51 Barley beer. 54 Opposite of. 56 Greek letter.



Handwritten signature or text at the bottom of the page.

